

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. IX No. 68



JUNE, 1950

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JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. IX No. 68

June, 1950

NOTICES

In order to provide evidence for inquirers and also data for meeting the prejudice against dowsing for water, which is still frequently encountered, members who practise the art are earnestly requested to send to the Editor information regarding locations made by them, on the following heads :—

- (a) Place.
- (b) Depth, estimated and actual.
- (c) Quantity, estimated and actual.
- (d) Name and address of employer.

For purposes of verification (d) is essential, and it is desirable that predictions regarding depth and quantity should be sent in as soon as the locations have been made.

* * * *

We much regret to record the death of two members of the Council, that of Captain W. H. Trinder on March 4th and of Mr. W. E. H. Humphrys on March 21st.

* * * *

Reprints of the lecture given by Dr. A. T. Westlake on December 14th, 1949, "Wanderings in the Radiesthetic Field," can be obtained from the Editor.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The Title Page and Contents of Vol. VIII can be obtained from the Editor on application.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

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*TRINDER, Captain W. H.

B.S.D. RECEPTION

The annual reception was held at 11 Chandos Street on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 19th, and was attended by about 50 of our members and their friends, most of whom appeared to pass a pleasant afternoon.

Mr. Macbeth and Mr. de la Warr had been kind enough to arrange demonstrations, which added considerably to the entertainment of the gathering.

Mr. Macbeth gave an explanation and demonstration of methods by which certain well-known French radiesthetists, such as M. Larvaron and M. Mellin, estimate the nature and extent of the fertilisation required by soils of varying kinds. Radiesthetically, every soil sample produces a field corresponding to its constituents and by its action on a field due to a plant sample (seed or leaf) indicates the nutritive value. Practical field tests have confirmed that a soil or fertiliser selected as best by the pendulum will produce the most profitable crop. The first of the two experts mentioned is a retired professor of agricultural chemistry.

Mrs. de la Warr, assisted by Dr. Corté, demonstrated the use of the Delawarr Colorscope, an instrument for medical treatment based on a principle discovered as a result of experiments made in her laboratories at Oxford, namely that Fundamental Energy can be modulated by bands of the visible spectrum to produce stimulation of any cell group in the body.

The instrument provides access to 110,000 different combinations of colour and approximately 3,500 radionic waveforms, thus ensuring extremely accurate discrimination of cell resonance. The filters used to produce the colours have been chosen by spectrographic analysis so that each filter transmits specific bands of colour throughout the whole of the spectrum from the near infra red to the ultra violet. These colour bands are very narrow, i.e., of the order of 50 \AA° wide, so that, as far as is possible without laboratory line-spectra sources, almost pure colour is used. This in itself can be seen to be a considerable step in chromo-therapy, and it can be appreciated that when this method is accompanied by the accurate diagnosis obtainable by a careful operator of a diagnostic instrument results of an exceptionally brilliant kind will be possible.

To provide an intriguing diversion of its normal uses, Mrs. de la Warr, assisted by Dr. Corté, set the waveform on the light beam to resonate at a disease rate which was not disclosed till late in the afternoon. People walking through the beam who had the particular disease in question were easily detected by the condition of resonance they created in the instrument as soon as they entered the beam. Names were taken, and after tea the minds of the "sufferers" were put to rest, when they discovered that rheumatism had been chosen. Each person verified the correctness of the diagnosis.

WILLIAM HENRY TRINDER

By his death on March 4th, the result of a stroke, the Society has lost one of its earliest and most enthusiastic members. He was one of those who took an active part in the formation of the Society and was always ready to give demonstrations and lectures and to exercise his skill as a dowser when asked to do so.

The following notes from two of our members will serve to give some idea of his activities as a dowser and also of his very attractive personality, whilst his scientific outlook is revealed by a generous legacy for research which he has made to the Society.

"My own association with W. Harry Trinder was, throughout fifteen eventful years, always in connection with dowsing: beginning in 1935 (when I read my first paper to the B.S.D.), it ripened into a firm and intimate friendship and collaboration after the meeting at Quex Park in 1937.

He played a valuable part in the war-time enquiries undertaken by Franklin and myself, often acting as an expert "human guinea pig," and he made several valuable subsidiary discoveries.

As a keen amateur dowser, the author of a popular book on divining, always enthusiastic, kindly and good humoured, Trinder did much to propagate the subject and encourage research, though he himself was no scientist and, having private means, had no call to serious professional dowsing. But it was as a true friend and good companion possessed of wide artistic, literary, horticultural, sporting and business interests, that one will miss Harry Trinder most of all. His loyalty, generosity, sound sense, good humour, youthful vitality and zest for life were inspirations as rare as they will be hard to replace. I, for one, shall never forget him in the years that lie ahead."—J.C.M.

"Trinder's sterling qualities as a dowser and a friend were never more evident than in our experience together as the cast of a demonstration of dowsing for television at Alexandra Palace. It was a trying ordeal which, with rehearsals, lasted for over three hours. The conditions of the demonstration, from a dowsing point of view, were almost impossible, as the cameras and their electrical leads were moved about continually within a few feet of us as we operated amongst a crowd of technicians and onlookers.

Trinder knew only too well that the demonstration was bound to be a failure, yet he carried on and did his best under impossible conditions with a smile on his face and a joke on his lips and encouraged me to do the same. I shall always remember his performance as a fine example of courage and good humour in a hopeless situation."—T.B.F.

For the last few years Captain Trinder had been living near Warminster, and the funeral was held at the church at Crockerton on March 8th. A wreath in grateful memory of his work on our behalf was sent in the Society's name.

W. E. H. HUMPHRYS

It was with profound regret that many members of the B.S.D. heard of the sudden death, on March 21, in Hendon, of Mr. W. E. H. Humphrys, B.A., one of the Society's Members of Council. William Evans Hugh Humphrys was born on February 11, 1876, and was the son of the Rev. Hugh Humphrys (formerly Captain in the 15th Hussars) and of Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Henry Evans, of Lombe, Bylaugh Park, Norfolk. He was educated at Rugby and Cambridge, where he started his literary activities by editing a college magazine.

Humphrys had a natural gift for writing, and from 1897 to 1902 he published a monthly occult journal *Coming Events*. About 1910 he took up motoring journalism as a career and started a paper *The Automobile Owner*, which proved a successful venture and became an important organ in the promotion of motoring. At the same time he edited the motoring column of *The Times* and the *Evening Standard*, and I remember him telling me that he wrote a column on motoring every day for the latter paper.

Humphrys had a decidedly inventive turn of mind. He was the inventor of the Radium Fire Extinguisher, which was installed in many factories in Lancashire and Yorkshire. During the First World War he invented a 'cushion' tyre, and the Humphrys Tyre was successfully run in Belgium. Probably the invention which pleased him most was that of the first all-mains wireless set, which he produced in 1925 and supplied to most of the London Hospitals.

It was during the last war that Humphrys came in contact with radiesthesia, and he at once took this up with his customary enthusiasm. Amongst his other activities was the very careful and painstaking study of the cathode ray oscillograph, and during the war years he took a keen interest in television and radar. He was a keen botanist and horticulturist.

It was only by coming to know Humphrys personally that one could appreciate the full calibre of the man. His energies seemed inexhaustible, just as his interests were widespread. He had a very considerable knowledge of astrology and occultism. His advice and judgement were often sought and were keenly appreciated by the President and Council; his absence at our meetings will be keenly felt. And we can no longer look forward to his book reviews in *Radio-Perception*, which were both erudite and illuminating.

It was only latterly that I came to know Humphrys really well, at a time when he was devoting many of his spare hours to the study of medical radiesthesia. He was a man of impeccable integrity, always courteous and considerate, and one behind whose somewhat bluff exterior there beat a generous heart. He leaves a widow and one son.—V.D.W.

PART ONE

NOTES FOR BEGINNERS

BY COLONEL K. W. MERRYLEES, O.B.E., B.A., M.I. MECH. E.

The most usual time for anyone to start an interest in dowsing is probably when he or she sees a dowser doing a survey and, with or without the dowser's assistance, tries over the same area, holding a twig or a pendulum in the same way as the dowser was seen to be doing.

If the dowser has found a flow which would be worth developing, and the newcomer finds that he obtains a perfectly genuine reaction when not assisted by the dowser, then he can consider himself sufficiently sensitive to continue his investigations—and his troubles begin.

It is my experience that while perhaps one in twenty persons is sufficiently sensitive naturally to get a recognisable reaction over a good, well-defined indication, not more than one per cent. of these are naturally so sensitive that they can expect to receive and distinguish all the important indications without a long and laborious development of sensitivity. This does not mean that this "supersensitive" one per cent. are already capable dowsers. They are as far from it as the schoolboy finding himself gifted with a good "eye" for games is from becoming a Wimbledon class tennis player. I believe it is possible for almost anyone with a small initial sensitivity to develop this gift, but there seems to be a minimum receptivity without which certain essential indications are not received, and therefore full and reliable results cannot be obtained.

If we agree that, apart from experience, the dowser must have this important minimum, then it is quite clear that only the most persevering and serious-minded persons, finding their initial reactions small, should continue dowsing, unless they are prepared to spend laborious years on known flows and "local disturbances," only then venturing to give predictions for the costly operation of well sinking.

I am therefore only addressing two categories of aspiring dowsers: one, the small percentage of the one per cent. "naturals" who are willing to learn all they should before they practice, and two, the very much smaller number of those whose natural sensitivity is small but who have great patience and perseverance, and an adequate gift of commonsense and self-control.

I would discourage no one from developing and using such a useful gift, but I hope that the time will come soon when the word "dowsing" and "magic" are no longer related in the public mind and, in consequence, dowsing may become something which is recognised generally and respected as being the result of training and experience as well as the use of a natural gift. The selection of a pilot to fly an aircraft depends on physical characteristics such as good eyesight and a sense of balance, but there is a long and strict training in the application of these physical attributes; yet there are dowsers practising with little natural gift and no careful training, but who would be aghast if they were asked to pilot an aircraft with no further qualifications than that they could ride a bicycle.

Elsewhere I have advocated the necessity for the study of geology and hydrology for all dowsers, and here I propose to describe one method of carrying out a survey though I seem, by my above remarks, to have reduced my readers to a very small number.

I will not attempt to try to explain the dowsing phenomenon, but it is, I think, almost universally agreed that the final result of the dowser passing over a "local disturbance" is a movement of his twig, pendulum or other indicator, and that this movement is directly caused by the involuntary movement of some of the dowser's muscles. Theoretically all dowsers should receive the same sort of indications in the same spots, whatever the indicator used. In practice this does not always seem so, but provided the result of the deductions made from the indications is the same this does not matter very much.

I hope that later on we may know enough of the cause or the reactions on the human receiver for us to discard all but certain reliable indications and methods. I believe that the development of the human receiver into an intelligent automaton, unswayed by auto-suggestion or psychological influences, is a most desirable objective, though I also consider that a condition of mental receptivity—not mere "concentration"—is essential to satisfactory reception. "Mental receptivity" is a little difficult to describe. Apart from the physical act of tensing the arm, and probably other muscles, I find that I am imagining what, from my geological information, might exist beneath the surface, and am visualizing mentally the aquifer or flow. I am never disappointed when my indications show differences from this picture, since that shows that I am not "auto-suggesting" results.

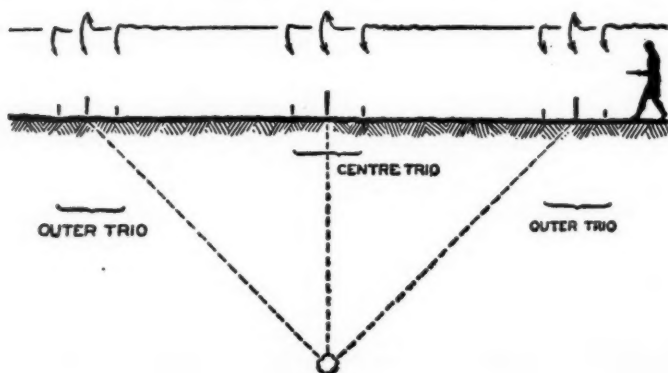
To take a simple case and describe the "drill" which I would normally use, I will assume that Farmer A has asked me to examine a field, roughly level, of ten acres or so. I must assume

that I have been through the essential preliminary studies of geology and rainfall statistics of the catchment area in which the field lies, and that I have thereby satisfied myself that the water could be there.

On arriving at the field I would set out to walk along at least three of the field's boundaries, using a round section, 14in. whalebone twig which I hold horizontal at waist level, and carrying a few of the labelling pegs used by gardeners. The good point about whalebone is that it is almost unbreakable, and that its springiness remains unaltered in any climate. I can find no advantage in any special dress or shoes, colour of twig or similar idiosyncrasy, direction of walk, time of day or (at this stage) use of samples; but I would not therefore say that such aids, which I believe to be purely psychological, are not of use to some people. It may be that I just inhibit their use by not believing in their value to me.

If there is an aquifer beneath the field, I get warning by a feeling of "liveliness" in the twig as soon as I start moving. This is followed, if I am approaching a subsoil flow in the aquifer, by a gradual lift of the twig as I near the first band. At this point I can quote an account which appeared in the *B.S.D. Journal*, Vol. II, 15, p. 307 (1936):

"The next indication is a straight pull down, when I at once stop and take a new grip with the twig, again horizontal. Within a pace or two, the twig still being "alive," it will lift to about 45° , and then turn until vertically downwards. This is usually quite a sharp movement. Taking another grip, a yard or two further on there is again a sharp single downward pull. These three



indications I have named a "trio," and I have always found three such trios connected with every flow of water below ground.

So far I do not know if this first trio is that belonging to the stream itself, or if it is one of the two symmetrical outer trios. Also I do not know at what angle I am approaching the stream. I therefore return to the centre indication of the trio, and standing on this I slowly rotate with the twig held normally. When facing in two opposite directions the twig will drop. This is the general direction of the flow of the stream at this point, and it is possible to walk away at right angles to this directional line and so find the shortest way to the next "trio." Still I do not know which "trio" belongs to the stream itself, and one of two tests is now applied. Again standing in the centre of the trio, and facing in either of the found directions, I hold the twig with my hands close to the ground. If the twig lifts or drops it is the stream itself, and the direction of the flow is from the direction in which I am facing when the twig lifts. Similarly, and this is a better test, if I walk along the indicated direction of the stream and the twig lifts or drops, then it is truly the stream. The outer trios produce no indication with this test."

Having now fixed the position of the flow in two places on the boundaries of the site, it is usual to find that a third flow-centre must be found so placed that it is possible to walk out in two directions normal to the direction of flow at this point. This is done so as to allow room for a standard "Creyke" depth test on both sides of the flow and, as I always prefer it, at right angles to the flow.

The "Creyke" method of depthing* is based on the formation of a "field" round a metal rod which is placed upright on the centre band. This rod appears to cause a field round it, roughly circular and distant from the rod the approximate depth to flow or aquifer. As there appears to be some refraction of this field, depending on the subsoil strata, a correction factor is nearly always necessary.

I think that many errors in depthing are made because the dowser stops after the first one or two aquifer depth indications, whereas the flow depth may be greater still, and I therefore prefer to walk a long way beyond any possible depth indication to make quite sure that I have covered them all. I think that the special mumetal rod may give a better result than similar sized rods of other metals, but I have not attempted to compare them carefully.

As I have already measured the triple-band widths at both the original crossing places, and as the width of these bands is

* See *B.S.D.J.*, II, 16, p. 353.

related to the quantity of water flowing, I have now only to apply such correction factors as I think fit and I have position, depth and quantity. I do not think one dowser's correction factors can be applied by another to his own measurements, and it is therefore up to each dowser to produce his own correction factors from measurements over known flows, but preferably flows of which he has no detailed information before he starts.

Finally, the conscientious dowser will return to the site on a later occasion and do the whole operation over again away from the points on the flow line that he has already used.

If the dowser is lucky he will now be able to examine records of local wells and by not seeing such records until he has finally made up his mind from his own search, he will be able to get a much better idea of what his errors, if any, are.

If there is a suspicion that the aquifer it is proposed to use is saline, a comparative test with samples of various strengths of solution can be made, but this involves comparing differences in neuro-muscular reflexes which, unless acute, are, in my opinion, extremely difficult to assess.

There are many pitfalls into which the inexperienced dowser may fall but which can mostly be eliminated with little trouble. Certain "local disturbances" may produce reactions very similar to parts of the flow indications. For example, it is not unusual to find faults and flows adjacent to one another, or pipes and cables within the surface pattern of the flow which is being examined. Practice over known faults, pipes, &c., can be very easily obtained, as suitable vertical faults can be found from the sections on the geological maps, and manholes or the local water or electricity authorities can indicate pipes or cables. There is, I know, a danger of over-confidence once some of the "local disturbances" have been practised upon, but care will nearly always eliminate error. The irregularity of alignment of natural formations is usually in distinct contrast to the straight lines associated with man-made foundations, tunnels, pipelines, &c.

The above describes the simplest type of survey. Almost inevitably the dowser will find some conditions which he has not met before—sloping ground, dip of strata, hidden faults, power cables, steel buildings, or uncontrollable factors such as a curious crowd, or changes in the sunspot cycle—all or any of which may have some effect on his results and the corrections which he applies. Equally inevitably he will develop his own methods, which it is quite correct that he should do, since he is using his own brain and body as a super-sensitive recording instrument.

TESTS ?

Address given to the British Society of Dowsters on March 15th, 1950.

BY MAJOR C. A. POGSON, M.C.

In introducing the speaker the Chairman said : " Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is hardly necessary for me to introduce our lecturer to-day as his name is a household word amongst all who take an interest in dowsing.

He is probably the most experienced and most successful exponent of our wonderful art, and is unique in having held a Government appointment as a water diviner in India for over four years. His views on the subject of his address to us this afternoon, therefore deserve particular attention."

Frequently I am asked how I first knew I could dowse or how did I acquire the faculty. Since they serve to bring out certain points to which I shall later refer I shall commence by making a brief reference to my early experiences.

Way back in 1913, beyond associating with the water diviner his conventional Y-shaped twig I knew nothing about the subject. In that year I was introduced to water divining by W. N. Pogson, my father-in-law, who explained that he discovered he could dowse after reading some pamphlet or other, and that in lieu of the twig he used as an agent a piece of wire bent into the shape of a Z, known to all of you as a motorscope, which permitted continuous movements.

In those very early days I made many attempts to ascertain whether the motorscope would work with me, with completely negative results even when I knew I was over an underground flow, and it was not until some time later, when casually playing with it, that I noticed that movements I had been told to expect occurred repeatedly at the same spot. Encouraged by this I practised in the first instance by endeavouring to detect flows and follow their courses down hillsides until perhaps they emerged as springs in the valleys ; later by having wells dug. Firstly, failures were many and successes few, but by practice and keeping records of observed movements of the hands as shown by the agent, successes gradually outweighed failures to an increasing degree. You will note that such experimental researches conducted on a substance of which the presence was quite unknown to anyone were eminently practical.

From the foregoing two points emerge—(1) an introduction to some particular description of agent accompanied by advice as to what movements may be expected when using that agent, (2) the actuality of the process when practised for the discovery of a hidden substance existing under natural conditions as opposed to artificially created concealment.

In common with all dowsters my thoughts soon turned to the possibility of the application of the method for the discovery

of substances other than water. Uncharted gold reefs, mineral deposits, &c., are not to be had for the asking; nor are kindly millionaires who will gladly expend half their fortune for the sheer joy of satisfying a dowser's inquisitiveness as to what has caused different reactions. In the absence of these amenities the dowser is forced, as I was, to fall back on self-imposed experiments. I soon discovered these were open to grave attack from more than one point of view, so I returned to what I started with—the discovery of natural water supplies by working *in situ*, to which branch of dowsing, as I think most of you know, I more or less confine my activities. If therefore in this talk I keep mainly to this aspect it is because, firstly, I feel myself more competent to deal with it and, secondly, it is the best known and the only one concerning which some description of organised tests, if they can so be called, have from time to time been held.

Since ultimately, if the actuality of dowsing is to obtain recognition and be established as a means of discovering natural water sources, it is to orthodox science that we have to turn for a verdict, it is and always has been my opinion that every effort should be made in dowsing circles to concentrate on this aspect and force easily proved and undeniable facts on the minds of high level scientists—those whose opinion carries weight with their brethren.

Dowsers themselves, by and large, are by no means blameless for the retardation of progress—real progress. Many there may be who will not agree with me and who point out that this water diviner has been employed by so-and-so, or that dowser has achieved some remarkable feat. This may be so, but the fact remains that in spite of the many reputed successes, dowsing, even dowsing for water, has not reached an established and recognised footing in orthodox scientific circles, and why? We cannot run before we can walk, yet instead of sticking to the one simple process and driving home its actuality dowsers will persist in introducing complications and putting forward a multiplicity of claims which merely serve to cloud the issue, confuse the would-be serious investigator and unfortunately in many cases provide a pretext for condemning the whole thing. Much so-called evidence, both practical and theoretical, oft advanced, is in fact quite worthless for the purpose in view.

The main arguments advanced by the orthodox experts against the use of the dowsing method can be summed up as follows:—

- (1). How is it that dowsers fail when subjected to accepted tests of their own claims?
- (2). Equal success could be obtained by geological knowledge.
- (3). Successes obtained can probably be ascribed to local knowledge, observance of ground features, evidence of neighbouring wells and the like.

- (4). Dowsters disagree amongst themselves in regard to *modus operandi*, and reputed reactions are frequently diametrically opposed.
- (5). In the human frame there is no known organ able to respond muscularly in different ways to the reputed impulses set up by radiations from substances as claimed by the dowsing world.
- (6). Claims advanced are frequently of such a nature that from the point of view of accepted scientific principles they can only be relegated to psychic realms in which the orthodox scientist is not interested.
- (7). Instrumental methods of which the principles are known and accepted provide a surer proof than the human frame, the potentialities of which cannot be gauged by rule of thumb.

I will take these arguments one by one and endeavour to analyse them from both ends—a not too easy task.

(1). Why do dowsters fail on test? First, the dowser and his claims, without entering into complications and ramifications such as distant prospecting, which by the scientist would promptly be relegated to argument 6, but keeping strictly to “on the spot” operations, a moment’s thought will show that claims fall into two categories—predictions of the existence of something of which the presence is quite unknown to anyone, such as the unproved source of natural water and, secondly, the revealing of facts concealed, so far as the operator is concerned, but known at least to someone, as occurs in laboratory experiments or where, for instance, the test consists of having to determine in the case of several buckets which of them contain water and which are empty. The quite unknown versus the known-to-someone; factors which play quite an important role in the matter of experiments and tests. There are two means by which the dowser arrives at his deductions; the one, in my opinion, fundamentally correct, the other, if not erroneous, then certainly open to attack. An example will serve to explain my meaning.

Suppose a dowser using the process to which he is accustomed obtains certain reactions repeatedly in the same spot. On exploration a substance is found, it matters not what. Elsewhere, identical reactions are experienced; again exploration proves the same substance, and so on to such an extent that any laws of chance and the like can be ruled out of the picture. Such experimental work provides a solid foundation.

On the other hand, instead of exploring on the spot, suppose experiments are made with receptacles of water, water running from taps, fragments of known ores, &c., and an apparently similar reaction is obtained, say, with a bit of copper ore. Let it not be forgotten that auto-suggestion is a potent factor even when additional “aids” for differentiation are employed. Further

similar experiments follow, and eventually the operator becomes convinced he can detect artificially hidden scraps of metal. Even if the experimenter successfully accomplishes these feats, it in no way proves that the original substance was a deposit of copper ore. Basing his opinion on the results of these artificially created conditions, may be the dowser submits himself to test with disastrous consequences. For one thing there is a failure to appreciate the enormous difference between a mass of water and a mere thimbleful; further, in the case of artificially prepared tests there enter possible factors of telepathy, thought transmission and the like which at once defeat the main purpose of an investigation. I cannot too strongly emphasise that all experimental researches should be conducted under conditions where the unknown-to-anyone is the dominant factor, so as to eliminate as far as possible the intrusion of divers descriptions of phenomena and hence lighten the burden of the investigator. The root of the trouble is that the dowser cannot afford to carry out exploratory operations and therefore turns to artificially created conditions.

While the examiners are perfectly entitled to test the claims of candidates they should at least know something of the subject under investigation. If we wish to ascertain the utility of a knowledge of geology, is this best accomplished by a panel of persons whose knowledge of that science is completely nil? The geologist by virtue of his academically acquired knowledge plus experience may deduce that a certain rock should exist beneath another and if, due to reasons imperfectly understood by his judges, this proves not to be the case is this proof that geology in general is humbug? How can individuals totally unacquainted with a process appreciate its operational conditions? A scarcely helpful attitude adopted by some orthodox technicians is that unless they themselves have conducted enquiries, results are not to be believed. Many seem to approach the subject with a preconceived notion of its basis and examine it from that angle only. Others there are, to my regret, who, it would appear, start with a firm conviction that the water diviner is an utterly mistaken person, if not a rogue, and that dowsing by and large is a myth, and they deliberately set out to discredit the man and the process.

The actuality of the dowsing method for the discovery of water sources, its most publicised use, is one thing, its explanation another. By all means let us get on with the former and let the latter look after itself until the former is firmly established. Again, you may say it has proved itself and will quote instances in support of your contention. The unpleasant fact must be faced that in the scientific world the method has not been established. Although water divining feats may have often appeared in the limelight and water diviners have been employed

by bodies official and otherwise, it is an undeniable fact that during the past 35 years, a period which covers my personal experience, dowsing has not advanced one step nearer to its goal of real scientific recognition, and for this I have no hesitation in laying the blame on the intervention of divers claims appertaining to other realms of dowsing. Scientific brains are swayed only by facts and circumstances which by orthodox reasoning may have relation to accepted scientific principles and it is this which must steadfastly be kept in view if real progress towards recognition is to be made.

Such tests as the differentiation of full and empty glasses in a house beneath which the ground may be fully saturated and in any case where water pipes abound, are perfectly futile; they merely pave the way for the orthodox expert to urge that such matters are more fitted for investigations by a psychical research society in which proceedings they are not interested. Their reasoning is sound; they say that if indeed impulses make themselves felt through many feet of earth, then surely those from the full glass would spread over the empty ones rendering it impossible to identify the actual one containing the water.

The efficiency of a water diviner can only be assessed on his past attested records; there are no exams by which his knowledge can be judged, yet in all tests held the examiners have failed to investigate in detail the records of individuals before submitting them to test. The man is accepted on his own face value and it has been a case of come who may. It would be imagined that an elementary precaution in any investigation would be to ensure that research was being conducted with the best material. In a much publicised so-called test held in 1946 it seems that the investigators gathered around them a motley of individuals into the *bona fides* of whom no enquiries were made and who claimed to perform all manners of feats. In one case which definitely provided good grounds for ridicule one of these persons prescribed medicinal treatment for a leg injury of a distant patient who in fact possessed two wooden legs. Needless to say much play was made of this. In the case of those who professed to find underground water sources much emphasis was laid on the fact that, when blindfolded, individuals were unable to find their sites a second time, also that competitors located different sites in the same restricted area. Apparently no effort was made by practical means to ascertain whether in fact all, any or none of the dowers were right or wrong, and the commonplace was conveniently overlooked by the learned adjudicators that conditions at the testing ground may have been such that the ground was saturated throughout—a condition undetectable perhaps as such by those under trial who probably would pick up points here or there—a common error by those lacking sufficient experience of these conditions. By one, at least, of the examiners blindfolding

seems to have been regarded as an infallible test. Had he been more *au fait* with the discoveries of leading brain specialists who have proved that the deprivation of this sense entails an alteration of brain beats causing an upset of normal functioning, this investigator might have realised that he was not on such sure ground.

Past records of dowzers are always open to enquiry and it is pertinent to wonder why, since these provide practical evidence, scientific investigators do not institute minute enquiries about them. Possibly it entails too much trouble or perhaps, who knows, it may be thought that they would provide too much evidence of an unwanted character! It is so much easier to stage some cheap demonstration which may offer opportunities to tear to pieces an unfortunate victim who is not sufficiently equipped to meet the investigators on their own ground!

Tests have always been of the individual and not of the "ism." Many investigators are at pains to avoid any and all collaboration. Why should not dowzers be permitted to pool their skill and knowledge in carrying out a diagnosis? Yet we read of case after case where a dowser is introduced to a test project and after he has arrived at a decision is hustled away, any marks obliterated and another dowser set to work. This is merely pitting an individual, perhaps of unknown quality, against another whose efficiency possibly is equally unknown. Moreover such methods introduce a competitive spirit scarcely helpful to the operators.

I have, I trust, said sufficient to convince you that any participation in artificial tests does not in any way further progress towards the goal. Tests of any branch of dowsing must be of such character that the results are unassailable from any and all scientific points of view whatsoever. It follows that the dowser should have some knowledge of the scientific aspects of the particular branch of dowsing in which experiments are to be conducted in order that he can take steps to ensure that he is not subjected to tests the results of which are open to attack from orthodox points of view.

I return now to the other arguments advanced against the usefulness of our method of discovering natural water sources. These are all old chestnuts and crop up continually and it behoves all of us to be ready with rejoinders:—

2. Equal success is probably obtainable by geological reasoning, and

3. Minor successes can easily be due to local knowledge, &c.

In considering the question of relative percentage it must be remembered that whereas orthodox science more or less works to book, dowzers vary in skill and experience. Owing to the varying water content of rocks comparison to be effective must be restricted to the same neighbourhood. To compare results

obtained by the dowsing process in a "difficult" formation with those obtained by orthodox methods in heavily saturated sand beds is worthless. On the other hand, for a dowser to claim success in the latter formation is no evidence of an ability to find water, although examples there are where a larger supply than elsewhere nearby has been found by the dowser. Since frequently dowsers are called in when normal methods have failed, ready-to-hand concrete examples can be produced side by side to prove the failure of the one and the success of the other method. Borings and headings in the Chalk, although a good reservoir rock, do not by any means always produce expected results. Often this is due to unsuspected local folding. The dowser is able to detect zones of saturation, probably in fractured Chalk at the base of the synclines, or water-bearing fissures, and so advise best locations for shafts with shortest runs of headings, in order to obtain desired results. This obviates driving headings with the hope of striking water somewhere if the headings are continued far enough. Financial saving is obvious. Normally, dowsers are not required to find sources at considerable depths such as in deep seated water-bearing sand beds—this is best left to the geologist. So far as water supplies are concerned the deepest well drilled on my advice, by certainly a most trusting client, was 1,380ft.

Much geological evidence is obtained from wells and largely on this is technical advice given. A dowser in common with the geologist, water or boring engineer, is entitled to and definitely should make himself acquainted with all local conditions and data, though he often neglects to do so, and it appears to me to be quite a futile argument that a dowser may have based his predictions on local knowledge—incidentally, often he is called upon to function anywhere—or on the evidence afforded by neighbouring wells. Since more often than not his advice is sought because other wells are failures, such information can scarcely be said to be of an encouraging nature. Suppose even that his success be due to an intimate knowledge of local conditions; if in this manner he can score successes where other normal methods fail—all the more power to his discrimination!

4. Lack of a standardised form of reactions among the dowsing fraternity.

In this the questioner undoubtedly scores a point. It is true that some use this agent, some another, which diversity is probably due to what the operator was first introduced to or finds most suitable, for a dowser is apt to be a law unto himself. What appear to the onlooker to be conflicting reaction movements are often due to manner of grip, but regarded broadly they do fall into a pattern. These particular points can well be said to have their origin in the experimental stage. The various means and methods employed for obtaining particulars—depth, quantity,

&c.—are all based on empirical deductions and are not so easy to explain away and the dowser can but make the somewhat weak response that “it works.” During the 35 years or so of my water divining experience I have seen the growth of divers practices which increasingly become more complex, the vaunted advantages of using samples, colours, where to stand, where not to stand and how, counter-attractions of this or that and what have you. In the true interests of proving the actuality of dowsing for water sources it is about time that we called a halt to all these notions which, in my opinion, although arrived at and practised in good faith, are, to put it kindly, bred on psychological idiosyncracies. In saying this I fear I shall be treading on many corns but as, shall I say, an old-timer, I crave your indulgence and ask you to cast back your memories to the giants of old—John Mullins, Ovenden, Tompkins, to name but a few—they used no such aids to efficiency; their efficiency is indisputable, and I have not observed any marked increase as a result of resorting to these measures. I personally can claim some long years of acquaintance with the subject and some measure of success, yet never have I had recourse to such methods to arrive at a decision. A recent lecturer chose for his title “The Search for Water: Where are we?” Where indeed are we going—backwards or forwards? I am more than convinced that all these suppositions cut no ice with the man of science and merely serve to increase his distrust of the whole subject. Give him something simple to go upon and he may be induced to investigate; introduce complications and he immediately shies off and labels the whole thing as “hokey.” So we get no nearer to our goal.

5. Is any organ or part of the human frame capable of receiving impulses and converting these to varying muscular movements—the physical theory. The first part of this falls under the heading of explanation and is for the investigating scientist to find out; the second part may easily be said to be due to an association of ideas dependent on instruction received.

6. The answer to the argument that certain claims fall outside the orbit of accepted scientific principles is that we cannot run before we can walk. Make a start on something which promises some explanation, examine this in the minutest detail and, maybe then, light will emerge in regard to other matters.

Lastly we come to argument number 7 which in brief is the competition of the instrumental methods.

The advance of science has certainly brought into being rivals to dowsing as a means of search for water supplies. The resistivity and electronic (now more or less in its experimental stages) methods certainly produce results, but in this there is a ray of hope for the water diviner rather than a cause for argument against him. Their working principles are known and recog-

nised. If used to countercheck the predictions of the human detector and found to agree, it will be a step forward which may induce the scientist to think again. I have no informative data in regard to the electronic, but the resistivity method has, as I know from practical experience of its results, certain shortcomings. In speed of operation it cannot equal the human; it appears also to have certain other disadvantages. I have to admit ignorance as to the depth at which the method can operate and whether it is of much value in the case of non-reservoir rocks. I have a notion that by virtue of these same principles it breaks down and gives imperfect results under certain commonly found conditions. However, these instrumental methods may prove to be an ally and not an enemy.

We all want to assist in placing dowsing on an established scientific footing and I again appeal to one and all that, in order to attract the scientific brain, we should keep any presentation of it to those exalted circles on as simple a rung as possible. The search for natural water sources by our method is the best known and easiest proved, but results must be cast-iron bound and unassailable from any standpoint. Shortage of funds and lack of philanthropists willing to foot the bill for comparative tests, dowsing versus orthodox, are of course the handicaps under which we suffer. If the Society were possessed of capital for research purposes there are several ways in which simple facts could be driven home, for instance free explorations could be undertaken where orthodox means had failed or where, by dowsing predictions, better results at less cost could be obtained; or again a commercial section could be formed whose job it would be to undertake the sinking of boreholes, &c., on the basis of "no water, no payment" on sites chosen by the unanimous opinion of a panel of selected members. This would quickly attract attention, particularly if predictions followed by results were forwarded to the appropriate bodies and to high-level scientists. If the dowsing faculty is as we claim it to be, the risk entailed by such venture should be negligible.

In lieu of these facilities all you who practise this branch and feel sufficiently confident of yourselves, still can help by getting in touch with a drilling or well-sinking firm and, after explaining that the request is made for purposes of research, ask if they will permit you to examine the site at your leisure and render to them a gratuitous report on their already selected locations before work commences; with the further request that in due course, when results are forthcoming, the firm will furnish you with full data including a section of the borehole (this is important). By sending a copy of your predictions, clearly stating whether obtained by dowsing *in situ*, over a map or by both means, to our President followed at a later date by a copy of the firm's report, it will be possible to amass records of the greatest im-

portance. Articles and letters reporting successes frequently appear in the Journal, but in the absence of information concerning geological conditions, so far as formations penetrated are concerned or conditions obtaining in neighbouring wells, such reported successes are of little value for purposes of presentation to the geologist or scientist. If the site chosen by the well sinkers has been selected by instrumental methods it would be of great value to furnish a sketch showing dowsing predictions in the immediate vicinity of the site, as this could be compared with the instrumental plotting. Corroboration would certainly tend to excite interest. This perhaps is more applicable to major projects in the shape of waterworks undertakings.

The all-essential point is that such reports must be in connection with projects where work had not been begun. To submit opinions on an existing work is useless from several points of view for the purpose for which these activities are required.

SPELAEOLOGY AND DOWSING

BY GEORGE APPLIFICATE

Last August I was one of a small party of cave explorers or spelaeologists as we are sometimes called, who organised an expedition to explore caves in the Pyrenees of France, Andorra, and Spain.

For the dowser, cave exploration can be most interesting; for instance, hidden water courses can be found on the surface and later explored underground. On Mendip it is not at all unusual to find interesting mineral desposits of calimine, lead, &c., and there is always water in most caves except in periods of severe drought.

We travelled by car to the Pyrenees from Calais via Beauvais, Versailles, Orleans, Limoges, and Toulouse. Our rendezvous was St. Gaudens, where we were to meet M. Norbert Casteret, the well-known French cave explorer, and author of many books on the subject. It was under his leadership that we were to explore some of the wonderful caves in this district, including the well-known picture cave Gargas, where we were able to see the prehistoric "Phantom Hands of Gargas" and other cave drawings. In the Cave of Montespan there are numerous pictures engraved on the wall, as well as statues of animals moulded in clay and covered by stalagmite. These engravings and statues have been estimated to be 20,000 years old, or the beginning of the Magdalenian era. The measurement of the growth of stalagmite formations confirm this age, and these discoveries by M. Casteret have added an enormous wealth of information on this prehistoric period (see *Ten Years Under The Earth* by Norbert Casteret, Dent & Sons, 1939).

One point about French cave exploration which we were not at all accustomed to on Mendip was the long walk before reaching a cave. A seven-mile walk up a 8,000ft. mountain took us to the Grotte de Cigalère on the French-Spanish frontier. After a short rest at the cave entrance, we split into two parties to explore the interior. When in the cave about a mile, we came to beautiful formations of gypsum, and stalactites and crystals sparkled everywhere in almost unbelievable whiteness. Large caverns full of similar formations were found, and soon we came to a large underground flowing river. The water was icy cold, coming from a glacier on the mountain above, and I immediately thought of tracing this river on the surface.

In this district a large amount of lead is mined, and the Cave of Cigalère is situated near the Mines de Bocart, and the mine engineer directed us to the cave. Dowzers are employed to locate the mineral deposits, and they use a special technique and hold their rods at extended arms' length. I have had disappointing results with mineral dowsing, and had given up all interest in this direction until learning this new method of operation. One point I find in mineral dowsing which I consider of great importance is that only one reaction is obtained over the mineral vein, against the three found over water-bearing fissures; also the flow-band effect is much more exaggerated. I believe these French mineral dowzers rely upon this flow field effect for successful location, which is the reason for the orientation and extension of the arms. They use the traditional Bishop's Rule for depth finding. The geology of the Pyrenees is most interesting, the hydrogeology is even more so. There are many radio-active springs, both hot and cold, and the hot springs at Ax-les-Thermes and Thues-les-Bains have world-wide renown for their medicinal uses in the cure of rheumatism. This water, rising from great depths, and passing through mineralised strata is not only radio-active, but contains unusual chemical properties. These mineral springs rise at a temperature of 70° Centigrade. I suspect deposits of uranium in this district.

In France we visited Lourdes, Gavarnie, Luchon, St. Giron, Foix, passing into Andorra and into Spain. The summer drought had a serious effect in this part of France and Spain, and I inspected and gave advice on numerous new wells and borings, some of which had been located by dowzers and others purely by chance. Very little attention appears to have been given to the geological structure, and the boring and sinking methods were both slow, primitive, and in some cases almost dangerous.

Quite a number of sites located by dowzers were very good, but no idea of depth or flow had been given, but the dowser's reputation had no doubt warranted the expense of these bores. When one is really desperate for water, it appears that there is no limit to the extent of one's cunning. After testing a new

bore, and assuring the sinker that a good supply would be obtained at 18 metres, he then wanted to know how many litres per hour would be available. My book of flow graphs for different strata is in gallons per hour, and I afterwards found that my mental arithmetic was not too good, as in converting gallons to litres I had promised him 120,000 gallons per hour, and I am afraid that he will be most disappointed.

We returned to France via the Mediterranean route, and after staying a short while at Sete and Montpellier, we returned home via the Gorges of the Tarn, Clermont-Ferrand, and Paris.

I have made extensive surveys on Mendip, and know the geological strata well, but I have not been very successful in locating mineral veins, and have been totally unsuccessful in locating dry caves. If any member can give any further help in the location of caves, I shall be much obliged, but personally I rather doubt the ability to locate caves successfully.

M. Casteret, in his well-known book *My Caves*, remarks on dowsing as follows* :—"The *Corporation des Radiesthésistes* occasionally honours me with its interest, and several diviners with the pendulum have offered their services and notified me of caves, which have, unfortunately, no known communication with the outer world; a thing to make a spelacologist suffer agonies of frustration. I have not felt it my duty to send maps or photographs of localities to various water diviners who asked for them, and claimed to be able to detect at a distance, merely from such documents, the existence and location of caves hitherto unknown. But I agreed to have a try out with one of them, who wanted to check his powers by an attempt to trace, far from the actual spot, on a large-scale map, the plan of underground caves with which I was quite familiar. Such a try out was above suspicion and the results could be checked. Truth, however, compels me to say that the plans drawn from the indications of the pendulum were as far as they could be from according with reality. On the other hand, prospecting on the spot with the divining twig or the pendulum appears to give sometimes definitely useful results, and I would be the last to deny that there is in certain people a kind of water sense; for I have, with my own eyes, seen the twig break in my mother's hands when she crossed, without knowing it, the underground channel of the Garonne."

I must agree with M. Casteret on the score of map dowsing, but I shall be pleased to send to any reliable dowser, plan and maps of caves on Mendip which also contain running water. If any such map dowser can locate a cave, plus the streams of water that flow through it, I will then believe in map dowsing. Of course, it would be better still if a new unexplored cave could be found, but by map dowsing I rather doubt that possibility.

* This extract is reproduced by permission of the author, Monsieur Norbert Casteret and of Messrs. J. M. Dent and La Librairie Académique Perrin.

A CHALLENGE TO DIVINERS

By J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.

Sceptical scientists occasionally attack divining, and publish negative results of tests made upon a few select or random dowzers. The latest example of this is the work of P. A. Ongley, who addressed a meeting of the British Association in 1948 and whose broad conclusions appeared in the *Brit. Waterworks Assn. Journal*, Aug., 1949, under the title of "Divining in New Zealand."

On the face of it, Dr. Ongley's paper is devastating, and it is hard to disagree with his conclusions and statistical analysis of his data without accusing him of prejudice, unfairness and incompetence, since he appears to have given some seventy-five diviners a trial. He also cites Macfadyen's parallel criticisms, as reported in *Nature* in 1946. So that the case would, on this basis alone, seem to be very black against dowsing, considered statistically and in severely practical terms; for results of this type do not surpass purely chance expectation or mere guesswork.

Fortunately, however, the question does not end there, since there is a great body of equally positive evidence, both commercial and scientific, in favour of dowsing and radiesthesia; and adverse conclusions such as Mr. Ongley's may well be due to a mixture of prejudice, unfair testing methods, inclusion of too many incompetent dowzers (self-styled), and the failure to recognize *individual* merit and success as a result of statistical treatment of the data. However, such charges are denied.

Urged by a Midlands engineer in charge of water supplies, I have, therefore, done my best to make a suitable rejoinder to P. A. Ongley's paper in an article entitled "In Defence of Dowsing," published in the April issue of the *B.W. A. Journal*; pointing out the problematical nature of the whole subject and the danger of jumping to dogmatic conclusions (in either sense) on the basis of insufficient or improperly collected evidence.* But it is plain to the unprejudiced investigator that there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the argument, and that many diviners are quite as blameworthy as a few sceptical critics of the subject.

May I, therefore, call the attention of all serious minded B.S.D. members and others to these two papers and their implications? In this modern and rapidly advancing technological world, dowzers can no longer afford to neglect the findings and warnings of science, with its geophysical and physiological apparatus (the sensitivity and usefulness of which has already surpassed organic response in several respects), even though some criticism may be unjust and mechanical instruments still limited in their scope in certain fields. So that it is both foolish and reprehensible

* See also Mr. Ongley's rejoinder in the same issue and my final remarks in *B.W. A. J.* for June, 1950.

for radiesthesists to turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to contrary evidence, hostile criticism or parallel scientific discoveries simply because these are unwelcome. Similarly, critics of radiesthesia should be less biased and dogmatic on their side.

As for positive evidence of the value of careful dowsing, when fully tested methods are scientifically applied, may I cite the following typical instance of one of my own recent surveys? (Colonel Bell has already seen the original correspondence, so I will leave names blank).

Forecast.—1,200 to 1,300 g.p.h. of pure water at 135-140ft.

Result of Bore.—1,330 g.p.h. of pure water at 138-157ft.

The site was near Dorking, where I had never done any dowsing before and no geological or other data were used as guides. Official geologists had been there already and were not enthusiastic.

My client wrote: "I am very pleased to tell you that water was reached at 138ft., and boring stopped at 157ft. when they penetrated running sand. The yield is 1,330 g.p.h., although 1,500 was pumped for a short time before the pump failed. The water is pure and very soft.

"Dr. X (the geologist) visited the bore a couple of times and insisted that little water would be found at that end of the field, and doubted the theories which I explained on your behalf. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

"I also wrote to Dr. Y (Geological Survey), mentioning that you predicted 1,600 g.p.h. (including static water) at 140ft. . . ."

I may add that about nine out of ten of my locations and forecasts turn out like this, granted an open rural site without electrical or geological complications, often despite prior doubts by geologists or local authorities, and dry wells or very low-yielding bores nearby, that have not been correctly sited on veins. Yet every now and then one goes wrong—usually as to yield rather than depth estimate. But this is sometimes attributable to severe seasonal changes between the time of survey and pump test or, at others, to blockage of the bore or rock refraction, resulting in a "near miss."

Furthermore, trouble was experienced during the extreme drought last year at certain sites where there were several alternately dry and wet (or otherwise contrasting) strata; in that the depths of the lower strata and aquifers were badly underestimated owing to refraction. But this does not happen where the intervening medium is more homogeneous or, I think, when fairly wet and conductive all throughout. Hence the drought effect, especially at certain sites—which goes to show how circumspect one must be regarding a number of interfering factors in dowsing.

It was noteworthy that as soon as good electric conduction (natural or artificial, after the bore had penetrated the upper strata) was obtainable, very accurate depths to within about

1 per cent. of true values could be got on the subjacent aquifers. Artificial electrical energisation of the ground, &c., is helpful in such instances, I find, using Creyke's (point depthing) method. But the latter should always be checked against another method that refers only to the elongated conductor (stream, pipe, &c.), in case one gets a reading simply for the first wet or mineralised bed, not necessarily coincident with the vein of water itself.

RADIESTHESIA APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE

An essay written by Baron Dorlodot in 1949 and presented in English by E. Herbert

It has always been believed that plants produce elements which are synthesized through the forces of the sun. Radiesthetic resonance shows us that the bacteria and micro-organisms of the sub-soil help plants to use the major part of this energy. In 1903 Sir T. T. Holland was the first to attribute to soil bacteria the task of forming laterite, which is found in vast areas in tropical regions. The mechanism of the transformation of lately-formed stone into argillite is indicated by Campbell and accepted by Professor A. Lacroix in his *Mineralogy of Madagascar*. Professor A. Lacroix is the permanent secretary of the Academy of Science in Paris. Mr. A. Muntz, a French chemist, shows that bare rock in mountains, in regions of moderate and non-tropical climates, is attacked by nitrifying micro-organisms. These micro-organisms transform the nitrogen they absorb as ammoniac, into complex acid products called humic acids, which corrode the calcareous and alkaline rocks of the lithosphere. This is proved by the fact that the calcareous formation and the mica schists of the Pic du Midi in the French Pyrenees are corroded to a certain extent. This decomposition forms products which are absorbed by plants. Thus the transformation from the lithosphere to the biosphere took place in the geological Primary epoch.

We can understand why these scientists did not concern themselves as to the origin of the considerable energy utilised by living soil bacteria now outside the sun's radiation. Professor Dauvillier in his research work on the origin of life, pronounced the hypothesis* that the lithosphere was bathed in an atmosphere which the shortest ultra violet rays could penetrate. At this epoch the solar spectrum ranged from 7,000 to 2,000 Angstrom. This hypothesis was confirmed in April, 1948, by stratospheric soundings. At this same geological epoch a sufficiently important source of energy was attributed to solar radiation to allow of a large number of synthetic operations or soil changes. This source of energy appears, however, to have been insufficient to permit the existence,

* See *Atomes* of January 1st, 1949.

at any considerable depth under the soil, of living organisms like, for instance, nitrifying bacteria.

For several years I have been studying water currents radiesthetically and their noxious or beneficial repercussion on plants. These studies enabled me to confirm data given by Doctor Peyre, of Bagnoles de l'Orne, France, stating that certain plants thrive on noxious currents, whereas others deteriorate.* I sought the reason by means of radiesthesia. I noticed that plants were divided into two categories: (1) Those causing reactions in a North-South direction; (2) Those causing no reaction.

Now, it is a curious fact that the plants cited by Doctor Peyre as thriving on noxious currents—nettles, bracken, fern, &c.—belong to the second category. I found that all plants selected in this way have the same qualities, are radiesthetically inhibited by noxious currents and are used pharmaceutically.

Extracts of plants generally contain chlorophyl, plus an active element. One can determine radiesthetically by means of this active element, whether a given plant belongs to the first or second category mentioned above. The reaction of some plant extracts may differ according to the part of the plant used. For instance the extract of *Symphytum officinale* (not the root) makes the pendulum react to the magnetic north. The extract taken from the root shows no reaction. After this experiment I put both these extracts into separate, closed aluminium tubes and subsequently noticed that, on further testing, the tube containing the first extract (not the root) gave no reaction, whereas the tube containing the extract of the root produced vibrations up to 7,000 Angstrom.† I have noticed, since, that potatoes have the same reaction. It must therefore be admitted that plant radiation depends partly on the solar spectrum and partly on as yet undetermined forces which act underneath the ground where no light penetrates.

This was the starting point of my radiesthetic studies which eventually led me to research work on the mysteries of the soil. After working on plants I made numerous tests on mineral and chemical substances which enabled me to select those with strong inhibitive powers growing on water currents. On further studying these substances I found that the wave-length varied. The presence of these inhibitive substances causes the rays of any mineral water to show prolonged length. My previous colour analyses with the Wood filter of various substances, enabled me to conclude that all inhibitive substances follow Stokes' law which governs fluorescence: when fluorescence is present, it always increases the wave length.

I have come to the conclusion that the radiesthetic inhibition

* See *Radiation Cosmotellurique*, Maison de la Radiesthésie, Paris.

† See the article by the author entitled "Etudes des Ondes" on page 30 of *Radiesthésie pour Tous*, February, 1948.

is due to a physical fact, i.e., that water currents emit vertical rays, the wave-length of which is increased by certain substances.

I then had the idea of treating various substances by means of a special process of my invention, which fixes or stabilises their particular properties, thus simplifying their selection for a given use. This done, the next step to be taken was to find the cause of their inhibition.

When testing the complete ultra violet spectrum radiesthetically I got a strong reaction at approximately 1,800 Angstrom and I compared the spectrum with the photographs of the cosmic particles in the Wilson cell, made by Andersen in U.S.A., and by Professor Leprince-Ringuet in France, and obtained resonance. The resonance was as marked with chemical substances as with the inhibited plants. I then had at my disposal a complete scale of resonance, ranging from the cosmic rays to the visible rays up to 7,000 Angstrom.

This scale forms the basis of all my research work and findings. At present I will deal only with those rays which improved cultivated soil and plants.

I said at the beginning of this article that bacteria were the basis of the transformation from the Lithosphere to the Biosphere. I compared the geological collections at the Royal Museum in Brussels with my scale of resonance, and I found reaction between my scale of the short waves and the whole of the Primary Period, but only a part of the Secondary Period gave reaction. The reaction I got with my scale of resonance when compared with the later Secondary Period collection showed a progressive darkening of the atmosphere. According to my findings violet rays penetrate the darkened atmosphere slightly in mountainous and in tropical regions only.

Professor Dauvillier explains this low penetration by the large amount of molecular oxygen produced by plants. As far as I am concerned I find that the cosmic radiations are more intense on highlands and also in equatorial regions. In these parts the soil bacteria show increased activity. This activity is still present on highlands in temperate climates. This is shown by the findings of the chemist Muntz. At the beginning of the 19th century another French scientist, Mr. Ramond, of the Academy of Science of Paris, climbed the Pic du Midi 35 times in 15 years. He found a temperature of 35 centigrade beneath the rock surface, whereas the surface temperature was 3-4 centigrade. This seems to prove that the transformation of calcareous rock produces heat. The same remark applies to a compost heap in a garden, the heat of which may attain, owing to the presence of organic matters, a temperature of 90 centigrade. This organic matter increases the temperature of manure to 70 centigrade. The bacteria of the Pic du Midi get nitrogen only from the air and according to my radiesthetic findings their only source of

energy is from the cosmic mesons. It is this faculty of absorption which enables bacteria to regenerate and fertilise the soil.

This bacterial action has never been explained and can only be proved by radiesthetic resonance. We have seen that bacteria absorb calcareous and/or basic parts of rocks which are digested readily by plants.

Cosmic rays are absorbed by bacteria on calcareous ground. The more the ground is fed by bacteria the more the ground is fertilised for plants.

During the past few years there have been some excellent though empirical methods devised for fertilisation based on the above findings but these methods have not proved anything. Unfortunately radiesthetic resonance is being ignored. When I learned which plant extracts were being used to activate* composts and realised that all these plants were inhibited by water currents and showed resonance with cosmic rays, I understood the origin of their activity. The more so as these methods gave the bacteria pure calcareous elements which complete the life cycle of these micro-organisms. However these methods are costly and it is practically impossible to change the old traditional habits of farmers.

The radiesthetic resonance enabled me to discover that lime, calcium phosphate and marl (finely ground) can be activated quickly and definitely if put in contact with a substance capable of absorbing cosmic rays and capable of emitting secondary particles. This activation feeds the bacteria better, which makes their castings more abundant and more readily assimilable by plants. In normal cultivation the living organisms in the soil are the only auxiliaries of bacteria to provoke this activation mentioned above and amongst these indispensable auxiliaries the earthworm has to be quoted. Up to now these worms were considered as earth-diggers only. The radiesthetic resonance shows that the essential role of earthworms is to catch cosmic rays and emit secondary particles strong enough to activate marl. Then the worms absorb the marl and transform it into humic magma. I have grown earthworms by feeding them on finely-ground marl only, plus the necessary moisture. These earthworms have been living for ten months. Thus we have two essential factors for the regeneration of the soil—earthworms and calcareous elements. However, as we are engaged in intensified mecanised exploitation we need organic nitrogen which is transformable into humus.

We can use clover for crop rotation. Under the influence of finely-ground pre-activated calcareous matter the bacteria and earthworms will have prepared a soil favourable for the development of rhizome fungi which will collect atmospheric nitrogen. These fungi grow on clover roots and are developed by calcareous

* For an explanation of this term see the works of Miss Maye Bruce.

elements. These calcareous elements, finely ground, should be dispersed before winter sets in. The ground becomes light green owing to the growth of nostocs, and in the spring an increase of weeds will be noticed, but as most of these weeds are inhibited and activated they should be turned into the soil. This is the first organic preparation of the soil. Of course, nothing should be changed as to the use of fertilisers because the more plants thrive the more heterogenous nutrients they require, such as chlorides or nitrates of potassium or sodium. These can easily be activated. The activation can be instantaneously done at some stage when fertilising.

As regards meadows, sodium chloride (salt) and sylvinit can be used in normal dosage, both can be easily activated.

I quote some experiments I am doing now. A plot already sown with potatoes in 1948 was divided in two parts. One part was given activated marl in the autumn, the other was not treated for sake of comparison. Potatoes from the treated part were twenty days in advance and were considered as the best grown in the region.

I found that cereals could be activated. I therefore tried several times in succession to grow oats without any addition of fertilizers. The first oats were treated for only a short time and were sown in March, 1949. The treated lot germinated at the same time as the untreated lot but developed better and more quickly. The second time, a fortnight later, the crop was ruined by hens who preferred activated oats to non-activated ones. This induced me to activate their food (grain). Since then they seem to lay more. The third oat lot was sown ten days later. The result was amazing. The germination started early and the crop was good and in spite of lack of rain the activated oats were greener. These differences were confirmed daily by my visitors (farmers and radiesthetists). It should be noted that the seed plot in question was last manured in 1946.

Manure and fertilizers containing animal waste can be activated because of their contents of sodium chloride. It is precisely the solution of 1 to 6 per cent. which permits the activation of straw, hay and any dry cellulose. This fact is interesting for cattle feeding. The blood serum of cattle is the same as that of the human being, which is in resonance with cosmic rays. This resonance extends normally up to 7,000 Angstrom. Resonance below this wave length means organic deficiency due, doubtless, to some lack of cosmic rays which are the only ones strong enough to re-establish the normal wave length. The teeth seem to be the only animal or human organ capable of absorbing directly these radiations which can only be supplied by proper food from the vegetable kingdom or by therapeutical substances.

Thus it appears that the more active the food plants are, the less we need medicaments.

G. NOEL'S BALANCE

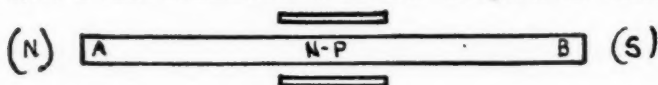
"LAW OF SIMILARS" TESTS IN CHEMISTRY

BY NOEL MACBETH

Note of a Lecture given, with demonstrations, to guests of the London Divining Methods Research Group, December 30th, 1949.

It would be well to recall what has been said already in this series of lectures. Some of the evidence so far given shows that diviners can detect an object's influence because this is passed to the diviner through intervening space by the action of permanently present forces which behave like carrier waves in radio-communication.

You will now be told of the results of the analysis of chemicals lying on an experimenter's table. These results show that the radiesthetically detectable influences derived from a sample object give evidence of being somehow related to the electrons on the periphery of matter's composing atoms. You have already learnt of Professor Larvaron's work which provides evidence supporting the view that living organisms represented by bacterial cultures and growing plants likewise produce influences related to the Life Force within them. After to-day's lecture you will, it is believed, conclude that radiesthesia correlates the Life Force with a detectable field which represents chemical qualities of the living substance. You will thus more readily appreciate the claim that radiesthesia is an instrument really useful for investigation by breeders, farmers, pathologists, and doctors, as well as by chemists and geologists. There are to-day at least 10,000 or more radiesthetists of all sorts throughout the world.



As an introduction to the description which follows, of quantitative determinations related to inert chemical bodies, it must be explained that under favourable conditions which the pioneer diviners have discovered, a sample substance's particular influence (which has certain qualities similar to those of minute electric potential or voltage) can be detected as extending away from the sample in all directions. Thus the sample is at the centre of its particular spherical field. When a sample is radioactive the sphere is not detected, but instead an escape of the disintegration is N-S and E-W planes is detectable there as a radioactive influence.

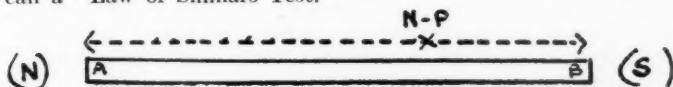
To-day's lecture deals only with the behaviour of a stable non-radioactive product with a spherical field. This field can be broken up into component vibrations by selection of what we call phase or wave-type. As a result of this the methods of

analysis invented by various investigators differ, each selecting one of the phases for measurement.

This selection is brought about by the selective effect of the appliances employed. Thus there are methods based on the use of appliances more often called "Rules," named after their inventors or prominent users : Larvaron, Mellin, Discry measurers of variations in a field which is 20 cms. (8 inches) long for a healthy living animal ; Turenne and Lesourd (engineer and pharmacist), measurers of variations in a field which is 130 cms. long for a healthy living animal ; Turenne, Lesourd, and Discry, measurers of variations in a field which is 8m. long for a healthy living animal. These fields, it may be pointed out, are manifestations not only of the Life Force of living organisms, but also seem to represent rates of molecular vibration. (When inert matter like a piece of copper is being examined for the measurement of the length of radius, the length of field is greater when the sample is made warmer). It will be obvious from what has been said about vibrational factors being revealed in this manner, why apparatus of this "Rule" kind have found favour with plant and animal analysts, the latter of course being often doctors or veterinary surgeons. Let me say in passing that the only two people who have gained a University degree connected with radiesthesia are French Vets. Both had to pass a practical examination when their claim, based on radiesthesia, that a beast had worms in one part of the body was substantiated by a later post mortem examination.

This radiesthetic field it may now be added assumes a cylindrical instead of a spherical form as soon as the sample product producing the vibrations affecting the atmosphere is laid at one end of a strip of wood higher than the level of the table employed. The radiesthetic influences normally pervading a sphere in space differ from those of an electric charge by clinging to and passing along a strip of non-conducting matter like wood or paper. For this to take place this Rule used as the conductor, has to possess one quality, a surface in a plane differing from that of the surface of the table where the Rule is laid.

In the chemical experiments now to be described the extent of the field is ignored and instead, we examine the effects due to one sample's field acting upon the field of a second sample, each sample lying at the opposite end of the same Rule. Then this length of wood is defined better as a Radiesthetic Balance, for its use is to provide information upon the action of one field A on the other field B. The result obtained in what radiesthetists call a "Law of Similars Test."



What can a diviner detect in such circumstances?—the extension of the field to a point of equi-potential related to A's and B's forces. This place is referred to as the Neutral-Point (N.P.), a term useful through its simplicity.

Various preliminary experiments connected with the perfecting of this form of radiesthesia need not be dealt with in detail, but it may be said that: (1) alignment of the rule to the N-S shown by the compass gives amplification; (2) a northern position given to the sample due to be analyzed by this Balance produces percentage readings of greater exactness for a chemist; (3) the N.P. related to two similar bodies like two copper coins is governed not only by similarity of chemical composition but also by related surface areas, so much so that when the N.P. is to indicate chemical proportions with the two samples A and B exposed, a calculation is necessary to discount differences in surface areas unless an improved technique is adopted.

The means employed for counteracting or annulling the effect due to difference of surface area will be described later, but first let it be pointed out that there is no reason now for doubting that when two bodies are of similar chemical composition they are always connected by a linking force provided by Nature. Thus when samples A and B are only a few feet apart on a Balance, A and B are linked in the same way. As a matter of interest it may be said that the oscillary-wave nature of such a link is indicated by experimental data provided by other forms of radiesthesia.

One of the more recent pieces of evidence that A and B are linked at all distances is the work of a Belgian radiologist who now has a fair number of successes in broadcasting treatment to show that, when the wave effect of a sample of dry blood is loosely coupled (radio term) to an ordinary wave of a radio broadcaster in order to have, let us say, the wattage increased, and then a medicinal remedy's influence as a wave effect is added in its turn, the blood's oscillations produce a wave capable of reaching the distant patient and producing in him chemical effects corresponding to the added remedy; the radio oscillator having amplified the dried blood's vibrations converts it into a wave transmitter itself. This sends the remedy's waves as a modulation to the person whose body is naturally resonant to his blood sample's vibrations. The evidence from later observation suggests that the broadcaster's own waves are not the carrier.

Since news of this kind will not be easily acceptable, let it be added that the result of the drug being "broadcasted" can be shown by the effect revealed by an electro-cardiograph when the patient is connected, a heart affecting drug being selected for the experiment. Any radiologist willing to repeat this kind of experiment can obtain more details from me or direct from the Belgian radiologist himself.

Now I will return to the particular use of a Balance. My own radiesthetic work concerns cell vibrational matters for the information of enquirers professionally concerned with the states of plant or animal life, and so I more often supply records of field lengths; but, as the work of two or more expert radiesthetists in England helps to confirm, a Balance can be used successfully as well for assessments of energy rates defining conditions of the tested organic cells. To-day, however, we deal only with qualities of inert chemicals shown by Balance and in particular with the experiences of a French industrial chemist, G. Noël, as related by him in a book of 160 pp., called *La Radiesthésie au Laboratoire de Chimie*.

When the atomic weights are studied and proportions of a binary salt are compared with the proportions shown by the N.P. on a Balance, there is first of all a discrepancy due to differences in the surfaces of the samples A and B which are at the ends of the balance. A N-S alignment of the balance reduces the discrepancy but it is reduced still further by a modification of the apparatus, as invented by Noël himself. The balance has the part of it where the N.P. is found, surrounded by a pair of parallel tubes, aligned N-S (as the rule is). A rule with the addition of these compensators constitutes G. Noël's Balance. It is shown in the first of the diagrams.

When these Noël Compensators are in place the position of the N.P. shifts a few centimetres and assumes its proper chemical position. The observations make Noël conclude that the effect of these parallel tubes is to annul the magnetic pull, due to the rule's magnetic alignment, upon the *ions* of the chemical.

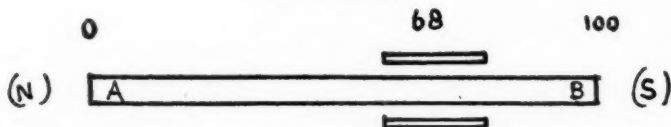
There is then still an adjustment to be made in the calculations in order to take surface areas into account, but after this the position of a N.P. (say for sodium chloride placed at the Balance's North, with a tube of chlorine representing one of the constituents placed South) is correct, as a proportional indication, to 1 per cent. when the samples A and B are, say, 100 cms. apart. The error is less than 1 per cent. if the length of the Balance is doubled. (The sample due to be analyzed should always be placed on the North end).

As a perfection for this method of analysis there comes lastly the use of the engineer Turenne's starch impregnations, called "Witnesses." These are small glass tubes containing inert starch which has been made to retain the vibrations of the selected chemical represented. The witness on being subjected to stimulation derived from the rule's N-S alignment at once provides a point of vibration which produces the field corresponding to the product represented. During a test the witness is placed in the position which the element it represents would otherwise be given. The efficacy of these witnesses is shown by the large number in use. And moreover it is guaranteed as permanent by the

makers. Noël declares that when the sample B on his Balance is a Turenne Witness there is no need for calculations of surfaces, the samples A and B behaving as if their surfaces were equal. Therefore these Witnesses present certain undeniable advantages although their use is not a necessity. The N.P.s given below are those which were obtained when Turenne's Witnesses of the various Elements were employed.

This having been said let me come to reports on analysis by means of radiesthesia, as they were undertaken by Noël.

METAL ALLOYS



This diagram shows a N-S Radiesthetist's Balance fitted with the Noël Compensators. The Neutral Point (N.P.) found is the one which indicates the presence of 68 per cent. of silver in a French 10-franc coin, A. Experience shows that the sample analyzed must be at the North end. The official proportions of the French Mint give 67.7 per cent. of silver. With a separation of about 100 cms. between A and B the error is 0.3 per cent.

To make the report more interesting to those who have never used a diviner's pendulum, let me say that in this experiment the pendulum first "tuned" (so as to gyrate) over the test sample A gives one or other of the two following results affecting the diviner: (1) gyration over the sample and then along over the balance until a counter-gyration starts after the N.P. has been passed, there being E-W oscillation at the N.P. itself; (2) rotation of the pendulum bob over the test sample; no motion while the pendulum is brought towards the Balance's other sample B at the other end, then a renewal of gyration just when the pendulum bob reaches the N.P. and is over it.

A second test for this coin was made after the silver alloy had been cleared by immersion in a warm bath of dilute HCl. The bath removes surface copper and leaves exposed a greater proportion of silver. For this 10-franc piece, the N.P. then showed 72.5 per cent. of silver, a quite normal alteration in the reading.

Another sample of silver alloy analyzed gave Noël 78 per cent. silver; after washing, the percentage became 79.5 per cent., and there was also a 5 per cent. trace of oxygen shown by placing a witness of oxygen at B on the Balance (here the sign of oxidation).

When alloys are analyzed for industrial assessments, it is better for the powdered alloy to be used, so as to make the test show the internal contents. Salts analyzed should be ground to powder and fully dried.

Noël remarks that all the components giving a total 100 per cent. is not proof of proportions shown being correct; for if an outside influence affecting the Balance, say strong light from one direction, causes certain components to be rated higher, the same other influences will cause other components to be rated lower.

ANALYSIS OF SALTS

NOTE.—Here, as well as in later cases, the calculations in accordance with atomic weights were worked out after the radiesthetic test; also, the tests were made on a length not precisely known until the measurements of A to N.P. and N.P. to B had been taken.

<i>Example of a binary salt:</i>		<i>Sodium chloride (NaCl)</i>
<i>Results from Balance</i>		<i>Theoretical (^{based on} Atomic Weights)</i>
Na	39%	39.4%
Cl	61%	60.6%
<i>Examples of ternary salt</i>		<i>Dichromate of potassium (Cr₂O₇K₂ or (CrO₃)₂K₂O)</i>
<i>Results from Balance</i>		<i>Theoretical</i>
Cr and O together	67.5%	CrO ₃ —68%
		Cr—36.35%
K and O	32.5%	K ₂ O—32%
		K—26.58%

Noël's conclusion is that the operator determines the percentages of the ions. A radiesthetist not warned by a knowledge of electrolyte findings would be misled by the readings of Cr or K.

The results related to the ions are so close to reality in the examination of ternary salts that it can be said that radiesthesia gives correct information, even though it can be interpreted incorrectly.

If the Turenne Witness of Cr is tested alone the pendulum gives a weak reaction for 35 per cent., and also a strong one for the CrO₃ content. The same is observed if a material sample of Cr is employed instead of a Turenne Witness. This extraordinary "double recording" is, Noël states, a peculiarity of iso-polyacid salts. Though the presence of ions is normal only to aqueous solutions, radiesthesia indicates the electric charge in the case of the dry chemical. For this reason no doubt, Noël advises people always to analyze salts in solution for the readings are not thereby modified. This reasoning will become clearer later.

Another example:

Chromate of potassium (K₂CrO₄)
 CrO₄ — — and K₂ + +
 (as expressed in ions)

<i>Results from Balance</i>		<i>Theoretical</i>
Cr and O together	58%	CrO ₄ —59.8%
Cr alone—58%		CrO ₃ —51.4%
K and O together	37%	K ₂ O—48.46%
(and second indication	31%)	O—32.98%
K alone—31%		K—40.2%

The sample had a sodium impurity as shown by :

Cr and O and Na—6%
Cr and O and K—94%
Na alone—3%

Results show that the test for coupled witnesses Cr and O concerned CrO₄, and that even the witness of Cr alone revealed the CrO₄ content. The radiesthesia required a chemist's interpretation. Radiesthesia records the ions composing the salt. The discordance regarding K is due to the Na impurity effect. The results prove that radiesthesia shows what is real.

Example of a Hydrate (salt which crystallizes with molecules of water)

Copper Sulphate (CuSO₄+5H₂O)

<i>Tested</i>	<i>Results from Balance</i>	<i>Theoretical</i>
S and O together	39.5%	for SO ₃ —32.06%
H and O together	29%	for H ₂ O—36.87%
Cu and O together	31%	for CuO—31.87%

Probably correct for the Cu content of the fertiliser analyzed.

Noël's comments : The test for S and O may be representing SO₃ or, since the H₂O percentage is found to be low, SO₄—even H₂SO₄. After *proper interpretation* the whole radiesthetic analysis is correct :

	<i>By Balance</i>	<i>Theoretical</i>
For SO ₃	32.2%	32.06%
For CuO	31%	31.87%
For H ₂ O	36.3%	36.07%

In a hydrate the acid is measured, and sometimes even the anion when the acid is a strong one. Radiesthetic analysis of various samples of the same empirical formula varies considerably because, in fact, the analysis includes minerals absorbed from impure water during crystallization.

SALTS IN SOLUTION

Here Noël was himself completely surprised by what was found, and so there could not have been any result due to auto-suggestion. Here is a result typical of effects due to solution :

Example: *Sodium Chloride (NaCl)*

3 gms. of NaCl dissolved in various quantities of distilled water, the c.c. being mentioned as grammes in the following table of results obtained :

<i>For witnesses placed at South end in</i>		10 gms.	15 gms.	25 gms.	30 gms.	35 gms. of water
Na	38%	39%	36%	5.5%	4%	
Cl.	61%	61%	60%	12.5%	7.5%	

The proportions of the component elements obtained for dilution up to $\frac{1}{3}$ (3 gms. to 25 gms. water) in this case of sodium chloride, it is seen, were near the theoretical. As soon as the dilution was 1/10th or less, there was a marked difference in the reading, and there was evidence of the salt molecules having broken up in the water. Radiesthesia, in fact, reveals which dilution is too weak for the molecules of the salt to remain together.

COLLOIDS RECOGNIZED

A little benzine is known to be able to make a salt solution colloidal, with the molecules suspended separately in the medium. If some benzine is added to the 35 gm. dilution the colloidal condition due to the addition of the benzine is clearly shown ; for then the analysis corresponds again to the concentrated solution.

SUGAR

In solution, sugar behaves in the same way as a salt. The suspension takes place at 0.19 mol. gms. per litre.

The solution at which the suspension in the water is reached varies for each non-electrolyte and for each salt, and this can be verified by radiesthesia (all of interest to homœopathy).

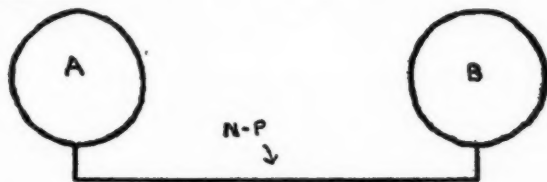
FOR STILL MORE EXACT PERCENTAGES

When radiesthesia has to indicate percentages of trace elements the Brard-Gorceix Balance, named after its two engineer inventors, is superior to the Noël Balance. The B.G. can differentiate, for instance, between fractions of 1% of antimony or bismuth present in an alloy. Accuracy with the B.G. Balance depends upon the purity of the metal sample employed as the witness. Turenne witnesses cannot be used.

Noël has used the B.G. Balance for determining correctly the weight of a precipitate enclosed in a glass receptacle. The tell-tale radiation passes through the glass container to the B.G. Balance by the aid of an additional accessory known as the B.G. Radiesthetic Telescope. The B.G. Telescope was used by the inventors for direction-finding, i.e., knowing the direction in which could be found a large mass of some rare metal, similar to the small sample placed in one of the spheres of the apparatus.

Noël is responsible for the use of the B.G. Telescope and Balance together for assessing the contents of a test tube standing beside the Balance.

It is because Turenne's Witnesses operate by a sort of photo-electric process that these cannot provide information when they are in the dark on being placed inside closed spheres of a B.G. Balance.



This plan of a B.G. Balance shows two copper spheres. They have loose upper halves, in which the samples to be compared are placed. Like the electron charges studied in ordinary electrostatics, the *influences derived from matter*, detectable by radiesthesia, pass to the outside of such spheres and then escape along the wire and give their charges to the respective plates of the condenser which is introduced. A percentage scale is marked on the board for each N.P. reading. The condenser most often adopted is one of 0.5.m.F. It breaks the wire circuit at one end of the "straight." The presence of an accessory of electricity may give a false conclusion. The radiesthetically detected influences are not electrical though they appear, as Noël's tests suggest, to concern ions known to electro-chemistry. The radiesthetic field corresponds to a sort of strain affecting a gap, which a condenser conveniently provides. In the simplest of dowsing operations, detecting what is below a rod or a pendulum, there is the same gap. On a B.G. Balance it is possible to have several scales marked, each corresponding to a different condenser included to provide a helpful open circuit.

I shall now return to my account of Noël's results on his own Balance.

IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

For those who are not chemists it is recalled that characteristic organic substances are in groups corresponding to the arrangement of the atoms. The seven main characteristic groups are as follows:

- (1) CH—Examples: methane CH_4 benzene C_6H_6
- (2) OH—Examples: phenol derived from benzene; alcohols derived from methane
- (3) R COO R—Ethers derived from alcohols and acids
R O R—Ether oxides, &c.
- (4) R C O or R COH—Aldehydes

- (5) $R\text{COOH}$ —Acids from alcohols and aldehydes
- (6) NH_2 —Example: aniline $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ derived from benzene C_6H_6
- (7) CONH_2 —Amides

When Noël placed samples of these organic substances at the ends of his Balance, the finding of a N.P. proved to be the sign that the two products examined belong to the same group. So, a N.P. for the following pairs:

A-naphthylamine—benzidine
ditto—aniline
ethyl alcohol—butylic alcohol
sulphanilate of Na—aniline

But *no* N.P. in the case of:

ether—butylic alcohol
phenol—A-naphthylamine
phenol—aniline

There is a N.P., i.e., the sign of a link between products having multiple characteristics whenever only one of the characteristics is shared.

For a diviner the following is a sign that two samples on test are organic: the N.P. moves nearer the larger of the two. By contrast, the N.P. between Similars is nearer the smaller of the two samples compared when they are inorganic substances.

A considerable number of experiments proved to Noël that his form of radiesthesia does not provide information of any real value as a quantitative indication with regard to organic compounds. A little success, however, followed the comparison of samples in solution. In that case a substance of the OH Group dissolved in H_2O cannot be analyzed separately. That radiesthesia here fails is not a proof of its general failure.

COLLOIDAL CHEMISTRY

Of greater interest are the results obtained in tests related to colloidal chemistry, even though chemists already have quick ways of determining degrees of coagulation (pectisation, or flocculation) and do not require the help of radiesthesia. It is possible, for instance, to note instantaneously the degrees of saturation of a silver nitrate solution when each quantity of sodium nitrate is added; and the filtering and weighing for controlling the quantities then become superfluous. Here the radiesthetist must know first of all the degree of the salt solution.

Radiesthesia can be useful, Noël declares, for following chemical reactions in general.

The Balance just described can be used for ascertaining electric potentials, by comparing the unknown voltage of one battery with the known voltage of another.

NOTE.—There are many more examples of chemical analysis in Noël's publications, which should be read if possible. With his consent other

valuable contributions of his to radiesthesia will be described in English as opportunity occurs. His writings include descriptions of the use of the B.G. Balance, determining the pH, forces due to a pyramid form, and even a strange result due to U.V. irradiation, savouring of Transmutation. In a letter of greeting to British readers M. Noel has written, "The methods of research I recommend allow every operator of average skill to understand Radiesthesia and to know what it can do."—N.M.

A PERSONAL NOTE

BY J. M. DOWSETT

It is only in the last few months that I knew of the existence of an organization of Dowsters, and as soon as I did know I wrote applying for membership. This was accepted barely six months ago and Colonel Bell has now asked me if I would write an article for the *Journal*.

I am past sixty years and I must state that I have never written an article on any subject in my life. Having read past and present *Journals* I know that my experiences are going to be very mediocre.

When a mere child in New Zealand an old dowser cut a slender twig, placed it in my hands, and told me I could find water. In my late teens I had the urge to travel, and arriving on the Pacific side of the United States it was there that I began to find water for ranchers and fruit growers who were short of supplies. Later I drifted into the prairies of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and found water near the homestead of new settlers.

I have not studied any methods, and I have not had the opportunity of swapping experiences with any other dowser. This is naturally not to my advantage, but as the majority of my "finds" have been in isolated parts of the earth, I have not met a real professional dowser.

One incident, which is of interest to me, is that about twenty-five years ago I was in New York City and there was advertised in the Press a wonder-man from the South Sea Pacific Islands by the name of Kellogg (I am not certain of the spelling). This very "raw" individual possessed the inherent instinct of being able to "tune in" to seemingly any vibration he desired. Finally, he was induced to give a display at one of the large theatres in New York City, and his feats were remarkable. One was putting out a Bunsen-burner at a range of several yards by his *intuitive* law of vibrations.

I could elaborate a great deal on the experiences of this so-called "odd" South Sea Islander, but I have held rightly or wrongly that everything reduces itself to vibrations in the final analysis.

These vibrations inform me of "about" the depth of an underwater course merely by noting the length of the arc

described by the end of the rod in rising from the downward position.

From the American Continent I went to South Africa and East Africa and found water wherever wanted.

I visited England some twenty-odd years ago and was asked by a Colliery Company to locate water after a noted firm of "well borers" had failed. I received a fee for these services and went abroad again, back to the United States. A letter re-addressed finally reached me from this Colliery Firm which required a further supply. I regret I did not answer it.

Now I appear to be marooned in the British Isles because I am limited, like many others, from transferring the little possessions I have to the areas whither I wish to go.

I feel strongly that any dowser could make a living, a good living, in such areas as East Africa, or South Africa. For an example I was on the slopes of Mount Elgon in East Africa and our native "boys" had to go nearly three miles to get water until I started with a "twig" and I found water in many places around our shamba.

Whilst in this country I have prevented builders and contractors from digging cesspools where springs of water would be encountered, and of diverting superficial springs when they became a nuisance.

I appreciate that I am a dowser without the technique of any of the contributors that I have read and enjoyed in the *Journals*.

WATER DIVINER AND WATER FINDER

BY G. N. KADHI

I am a water diviner and was engaged from January, 1949, by the Government of the Central Provinces in India.

A Mansfield water-finding machine had been purchased in 1935 by the Agricultural Department but had been lying idle as it had not been giving good results. I enquired about it and got possession of it and since then have been using it side by side with water divining.

Which is the most reliable, the water diviner or the water finder? In my opinion the water diviner is the more reliable in finding underground water currents.

From January to July, 1949, I inspected 96 places, at 15 of which wells were dug and according to reports received, a good supply of water for irrigation purposes was obtained from them. Wells were dug at some of the other places but reports on them have not yet been received. It is my experience of the last 12 years that a man does not usually report if he gets water but always reports if he fails to get it. Since no one has complained of failure I think water must have been obtained.

On 50 of these places the machine was used as well as water divining. On 40 of them the machine indicated zero but wells were dug nevertheless at these points because the divining rod reacted.

At one place in Mana refugee camp the machine indicated zero. A 4in. bore hole was put down at that point to 150ft. and is giving more than 700 gallons per hour. At another place at Wun the machine also indicated zero but a well was dug there for irrigation water and a current which gives an ample supply was struck at 36 feet, the exact depth which I had predicted. At both these places the water is sweet; it is used for drinking and has been found excellent for the digestion.

The machine indicates only soft water under 20° and at depths of over 100 feet. It is impossible for the poor agriculturist to dig wells to such depths and to get boreholes put down is beyond his financial resources. Moreover, bores are useless for irrigation in our country as mechanical help is not available in the villages. Water diviners should always try to find shallow currents otherwise the art of water divining will be of no use to the poorer classes such as agriculturists. I have seen many diviners giving points with depths of 200 to 1,000 feet or even more, but only landlords, millowners and the Government can take advantage of such advice. It is useless to men of the middle class as they cannot afford the expense, so I advise my brothers to try always to find water at shallow depths. In this way men of the middle class, or agriculturists who are the most numerous class in this country will be encouraged to take advice from diviners before putting a new well in hand, and so the art of divining will be used and appreciated by the masses.

I again say that water diviners are more reliable than water finders and I would like to learn the opinions of my brother diviners also on this subject.

THE NATURE OF THE ATMOSPHERIC ENERGY DISCOVERED BY THE RADIESTHETIST BIGNAND

An Urgent Problem

BY M. DOLADILHE

Assistant Lecturer in Physics at the School of Science of the University of Dijon.

The reader will be surprised that a physicist who is not a radiesthetist should write about Stanislas Bignand who was a radiesthetist but not a physicist. It is, however, in the domain

of physics that, thanks to experiments, now explainable, carried out by Stani as his friends called him, I have made discoveries and formed an hypothesis which may have far-reaching results.

Stanislas Bignand was not satisfied with the detection of the electric waves which fill the universe but had planned to capture some of them and put them to use.

When he informed me, not of his plans but of their realisation, I was very sceptical. He showed me his apparatus and gave me explanations which appeared to me highly fantastic, for he persisted in using scientific words in the wrong sense.

It was not till I had myself observed the same physico-chemical phenomena that I understood, contrary to all expectations, that I was confronted by a discovery which was bound to interest any physicist.

I was soon able to examine the apparatus (now patented) and to see that they functioned on high frequency emitters with low frequency modulations. One thing I could not get over : Stanislas Bignand regulated his oscillating circuits by using a pendulum ! Since then I have, with the help of an engineer Georges Carrère, perfected a purely physical method of adjustment.

In electro-acoustics, one uses the well-known phenomenon of cavitation which consists in the separation of water under the influence of ultrasonic vibrations in two phases, liquid and gaseous. This phenomenon is always accompanied by degasification, that is by the release of the gases dissolved in the water. It causes erosion of the metallic ultrasonic vibrator whereby the particles eroded are dispersed in the liquid in a state of colloidal suspension.

This digression is necessary to show the reader the importance of the apparently unforeseen discovery made by Stanislas Bignand. It will suffice for the present to describe one of the phenomena produced by his apparatus when regulated by my physical method.

The ends of the two wires conducting the modulated high-frequency current are immersed in water. At the end of a certain time (one hour per litre of water) the current is cut off and a piece of pure metal is placed in the water. Degasification immediately takes place and continues for more than twenty-four hours : the analysis of the gas escaped shows that it consists of air dissolved in water.

If at the same time the surface of the metal is examined through a magnifying glass, the presence of semi-spherical bubbles and small flat bubbles can be observed.

On shaking, the first (bubbles of degasification) rise to the surface of the liquid and the second disappear inside it: these are bubbles of cavitation which tear away the minute particles of metal which the microscope reveals in a state of coarse suspension within the water; little by little their size becomes smaller and a state of colloidal suspension results.

We find then, as with ultrasonics, two simultaneous phenomena, degasification and cavitation. Can we conclude that the modulated high frequency emitted by the apparatus is formed of ultrasonic vibrations? We think not, for the phenomena are produced only when the *emission of modulated high-frequency waves has ceased*.

In short it looks as if energy was accumulating in the water destined to cause the phenomena of degasification and cavitation after the emission of the modulated high-frequency radiation.

What is the nature of this energy, whence does it come and where does it originate (presumably in the atmosphere); is the modulated high frequency merely a carrier wave?

Stanislas Bignand is not alone in having obtained these results. In February, 1949, G. W. de la Warr demonstrated to the "Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia" an apparatus similar to that of Stanislas Bignand, the radiation from which also reveals the physical properties of ultrasonic vibration.

It is disturbing to learn that two radiesthetists have, unknown to one another, arrived at the same results.

It is equally disturbing to find that both Bignand and de la Warr maintain that they are struggling successfully against the disequilibrium of the radiant absorptions of vegetable and animal organisms by their methods.

However that may be, there can be no doubt that their work has led to a new discovery. I cannot yet state the theory I have formed: this would be premature for it concerns the probable nature of this atmospheric energy, which is transported by the modulated high frequency, accumulates in water (and in other substances!) and is steadily transformed within it into another form of energy with ultrasonic properties.

These facts present a problem which it is essential to solve.

NOTE.—In some experiments carried out by Mr. T. Bedford Franklin and a friend during the War, it was found that certain substances, of which pure cement hardened was one, after being bathed in very short wave radiation for some time, tended to decompose and crumble on the surface for hours after the short wave radiation was turned off, so long as it was wetted before the radiation was used and was kept wet by being covered with a bell jar.

This appears to be another form of the phenomenon described in the article.—EDITOR.

PART TWO

DIAGNOSIS OF FOOD VALUES BY PENDULUM ITS EFFECTS UPON HEALTH

BY G. C. WATSON

Few observant people will dispute the fact that food values are of the utmost importance in a world suffering from the ill-effects of devitalised foods which form the major part of the regime in civilised countries today. Can dowsing be of any practical assistance in frustrating the evil forces which are undermining the health of millions of people by promoting the manufacture and sale of foods which do not nourish, and which bring about so much suffering and preventable disease? There are indications that it can.

Simple experiments with the dowsing pendulum show clearly that processed or otherwise devitalised foods, when examined, give quite different reactions from those of wholesome, "live" foods, such as fresh fruits and vegetables. What does the pendulum, in its various reactions, actually show?

It shows the strength of the etheric forces; it is an indicator of the cosmic forces by which we live, and which are conveyed to us mainly by wholesome food. Take, for instance, such foods as white sugar, refined rice or wheat flour, which form so large a part of our diet. The dowsing pendulum, in experienced hands, shows them to be almost entirely devoid of nutriment—and this agrees with their estimated, so-called vitamin content. Take Bovril or any meat essence or pasteurised milk (which so many doctors prescribe for their patients); here again the pendulum shows, by its feeble or negative reaction, the same lack of vitality. On the other hand, if fresh milk be examined there is a lively positive reaction of the pendulum, as with fresh fruits and vegetables. When the latter are stored and become stale the pendulum shows a less vigorous positive gyration, showing that the vital forces have been dissipated—corresponding with the reduction in vitamin content. The actual number of pendulum gyrations may vary with different operators, but its significance remains the same. From these simple experiments is it not permissible to conclude that, by dowsing, the relative nutritive value of foods can be determined—apart from any chemical analysis?

Upon examination by pendulum of a great number of different foods, the theory presents itself that the movement (and manner of movement) of the pendulum bears a direct relation to the "vitality" (and presumably nutritive value) of the food examined.

If this theory is sound then we have a ready and reliable means of determining food values, and of eliminating foods having no nutritive value, and therefore harmful in that they weaken the life forces and strengthen the destructive forces.

It should be realised that the human physical body, from the moment of birth to the day of death and dissolution is, in a sense, dying all the time (except, of course, during sleep), and is only kept alive by the etheric formative forces working upward and outward—the main source of which is wholesome food which conveys those forces from the Cosmos. The dowsing pendulum (or other dowsing instrument) can undoubtedly measure the intensity of the etheric forces by which man's physical body is kept alive. A diseased organ, for instance, can be readily detected and located by pendulum diagnosis as practised by some medical men, and their experiments have been recorded in this *Journal*. It would therefore seem that more intense study of the pendulum would be of great advantage.

The avowed aim of doctors, generally speaking, is to bring about the recovery of their patients to normal health as quickly as possible. It is therefore hard to understand why the death forces of chemicals are prescribed rather than the life-giving forces of the Cosmos, as manifested in fresh foods.

Health largely depends upon soil fertility, and many eminent medical men have proclaimed this truth. Good health, they say, is more a matter for the farmer than for the doctor. But what is the farmer doing with his soil today? Treating it with various chemical "fertilisers" to ensure its maximum yield in terms of money, quite irrespective of its capacity for fertility. What is soil fertility? Nothing but the vital force which is transmitted to it from the Cosmos and which, in turn, is conveyed to us in the form of nutriment in the crops produced. That is the basis of health for every living organism on earth, and it can be measured by the dowsing pendulum.

Much land in Great Britain (as recently stated on the Radio) is deficient in lime, and no doubt in other respects. More knowledge of dowsing in agriculture would probably be the means of discovering many other defects in the soil and their remedies, and so have a beneficial effect upon the health of the nation.

Where does the British Medical Association, that self-appointed guardian of the nation's health, come in? It is not interested in the basic means to health, nor in dowsing, but mainly in the discovery of new "wonder drugs" such as from time to time are discovered in the chemical research laboratories and announced, often with undue optimism, by the General Medical Council. The public are thus led to place their hopes for freedom from disease in things which have no life principle and which, at best, give

only temporary relief, being mainly stimulants. Such methods of treating disease are manifestly absurd since the dead forces of chemicals are devoid of healing power, as shown by the dowsing pendulum.

The disease-stricken world today must look for health in the better production and distribution of fresh food from fertile soil, and to this end the art and science of dowsing could play a big part. It has been suggested (by members of the B.S.D.) that Government food inspectors should be instructed in the use of dowsing instruments for the examination of various foods offered to the public, and of the soils in which they are grown. By this means, and with relatively small cost, a great deal of the devitalised foods of commerce could be eliminated from the national regime, and the production and distribution of health-giving foods could be facilitated.

Dowsing is, in some measure, a modern manifestation of the intuitive healing faculties of ancient times when certain people (among them the Essenes and Therapeutae, a few centuries B.C.) were chosen and trained in the art of healing in the Mystery Schools—when man was more a spiritual being and in touch with the healing forces of the Cosmos than he is today.

What better service could the British Society of Dowsters render the State than by promoting, not merely water divining and many other ancillary services, but good health by proper food!

THE NEUTRALISATION OF HARMFUL RAYS

Address given to the British Society of Dowsters on February 15th, 1950.

BY A. D. MANNING

The Chairman, introducing the lecturer, said: "The subject of harmful rays which emanate from the ground is one in which many people are interested, especially those who suffer ill health from their effects. The nature of these rays has been studied scientifically by several well-qualified people, such as Baron von Pohl, M. Cody of Le Havre, and Mr. Maby, and books and articles on the subject have been published from time to time.

Various dowsters, such as Frau von Knoblauch, of Cape Town, who have studied the matter from a practical rather than a scientific point of view, have for many years been applying their own methods for dealing with these radiations, and amongst those who have done so successfully in this country is our Lecturer to-day."

First I would like to explain how I started divining. In 1942-43 I had duodenal ulcer and four haemorrhages. On meeting a friend, who is a diviner, he said that he guessed I had a stream under my house. He came along to test it and advised me to

use the back part of the house, which I did, and began to improve in health straight away. He also told me that many illnesses could be caused by these influences. He gave me his rod to see if I could use it and, to my surprise, I found that I could! After that I studied it as much as possible.

After reading a book on the use of the pendulum I tied an onion to a string and found that this worked quite well. Within a few weeks I thought I knew something, but later I discovered that what I did not know would fill many more books than what I did know. I think most beginners at anything are carried away with enthusiasm and make the mistake of thinking they know more than they actually do.

The reason I have said this is because I do not want anyone to attempt to neutralise these rays until they are sure of success, because to do so in an incomplete way might lead to condemnation of the whole thing.

Before I discovered the insulation I advised many sufferers to move their beds and chairs, with good results, but I found many people hadn't sufficient room to do so.

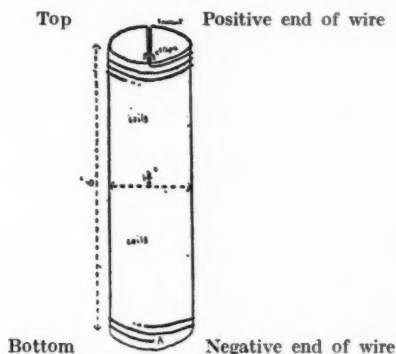
All my life I know now that I have suffered from these influences, but did not know the cause of this suffering at the time. Here are some of the things I have suffered from: Gastric troubles, duodenal ulcer, bad head, smarting aching eyes, throat trouble, tight chest, dry mouth, heart missing beats, lumbago, rheumatism, arthritis in the knees, jerky limbs, sleeplessness, and swollen limbs—all these things I know have been caused by ground influences, for, on moving from them or insulating them, I have had almost instant relief. I believe there are many more things caused by these rays. I have always found a "series of 50" stream everywhere where I have found cancer, arthritis, tuberculosis and disseminated sclerosis. I believe asthma, kidney trouble and the common cold too can be added to the list.

How do these rays affect people? I believe one's vitality is earthed so rapidly that almost anything can develop. The rays are very cold too, and I think most of our illnesses can be directly or indirectly attributed to them.

I always believe there is an answer to everything, and I felt sure these rays could be put out of action. I was always trying to find a way of doing it, and one night I went to bed thinking about it, and arose next morning with the answer. In my sleep I had insulated a house by laying a wire along the floor in the centre of the ray; next day I tested it and found it worked!

I then began to look for a suitable wire and managed to get some flat copper 5/32in. x 12/1000in. This could be nailed to boards and put under lino or carpet. I did a good many houses in this way with very good results; in the meantime I was always

experimenting and spent a good deal of money and time doing so. Then one day I managed to make a coil which I tested and have adopted, as I find it is the perfect job. These coils have been christened "Mannings House Protectors" by Mr. Macbeth.



To make a protecting coil, take a piece of round wood 6in. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Find the negative end of a length of cotton covered 16 gauge wire (which will have to be about 33ft. long)—the cotton prevents the wire from touching. Attach the wire to the coil by pushing the wire in hole A—see Figure. Wind the wire in a coil round the wooden cylinder until the whole length is covered (either clockwise or anti-clockwise—it does not matter). When the winding is complete finish off by hammering the wire into saw cut across the end and fix with staple, as shown in the figure.

To "draw" off earth rays pervading a house, place a coil in the ground, over the centre of the stream, in the most convenient place (choose where no one is likely to sit in the garden, or where a pram is not likely to be set). To insert coil bore a hole with auger $\frac{1}{2}$ in. greater in diameter than the wooden cylinder.

If the coil is put in upright it will draw the rays equally from both directions, but if it is put in at an angle of, say, 45° , it will draw from one way only. Each coil has an effect of approximately 34ft. each way when upright and about 60ft. one way and 8ft. the other when set at 45° . Should a house be a long one, it is sometimes necessary to place a coil at each end of it, to clear the length of ray. Although I have used copper sheet rolled into a cylinder and copper tube, I find the coils described the most effective apparatus.

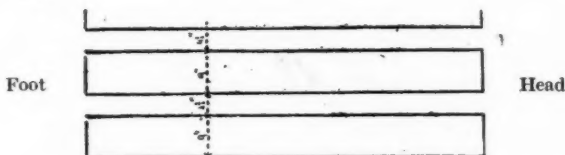
Where there is no ground round a house, the insulation must be done inside by laying a coil over the stream near a wall or by

taking a floor board up and putting a coil underneath, in which case it would be necessary to run a wire from the coil to the nearest window or door and let the influence escape outside. Where the insulation is done inside a building, a coil can be made by using a flat piece of wood 6in. long, 3in. wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick; start winding the wire $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from one end and finish $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from the other end. These can then be nailed to the floor to prevent them from being moved.

THE INSULATION OF BEDSPRINGS AND FURNITURE SPRINGS

Much trouble can be caused by influences given off by metal springs in beds and furniture.

Find the positive end and stretch a wire across bed 4in. to 5in. from the end; this will take the influence to one corner of the bed and so miss the person using it. The wire can be over or under the mattress—the results are the same. Easy chairs and settees can be done by tacking a wire under the bottom in the same way.



Where furniture in a downstairs room is insulated, care should be taken to see that the positive end of these insulations are not directed under a bed in the upper rooms. Where a bed is over ironstone or other injurious influences, open circuits can be fixed underneath the bed. Start at the foot about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. from side, stretch wire to head and fix to frame; turn at head, go to foot again from the head 9in. from first wire, turn at foot towards start and finish off an inch or so apart, this being the opening in circuit shown in sketch at the side; repeat this until the surface of the bed is covered, starting again at the foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the other wire, and so on. When done, test with pendulum and you will find a terrific force from the positive end of the wires. These influences can be carried away by placing a flex over the foot of the bed and carrying the positive end out of the window. This is not necessary unless there are people in rooms above.

The most difficult influences to deal with are the surface rays, possibly due to H.T. cables or transformers in the neighbourhood. Will members please try to help master these? I find they are worse between the hours of two and three in the morning.

Where these rays run along the ground a gas seems to be created under the surface: make a hole in the earth and there is often an unpleasant kind of odour. A hole made in the ground where these rays run will cause them to go straight up in the air; test with pendulum and you will find a clockwise movement at a terrific rate for as high as you can reach. Lay something in front of one of these rays and it will turn towards the positive end of this substance. Sometimes you can turn them in another direction in this way, but where the subsoil is clay they seem determined to go on and go round the article you lay in front of them.

Dead leaves, growing plants, worms, wormcasts, moisture, bits of dead stick and almost any vegetation seems to attract these rays, and will often draw them quite a bit out of their usual course.

They will climb up ledges and plants and seem to jump on to a window sill, pass through a room and look for an exit. They will also go along a house wall until they find a ventilator or door crack to get through. Many aches and pains are caused by these rays, the parallels of which are usually 9in. to a foot apart. I find copper useless to draw these rays for long, as it soon gets overloaded. Thick string is the best insulator I have found so far, but far from perfect owing to the rays being of a moving nature.

I have insulated between 200 and 300 houses during two years or so in 18 counties with striking results (mostly on recommendation). Many cases are very bad ones; they send for me when everything else they have tried has failed, but they quickly improve after insulation.

I have had very bad cases with arthritis, hardly able to move, in four or five months walking about without pain. All cases of arthritis claim they get more pain for a few weeks before the improvement.

With rheumatism and lumbago I have been told in many cases that the pain has completely gone in 24 to 48 hours. With gastric trouble some cases claim they can eat anything in a week or two without discomfort. With sleeplessness some claim perfect sleep the first night, others after a few nights.

I have had approximately 90 per cent. reports of progress. Some I have not seen or heard from, but I have a few sceptics who would not admit anything.

The following is a list of counties in which I have been insulating: Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Hampshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, Shropshire, Dumfriesshire, Northumberland, Huntingdon and Warwickshire.

Perhaps a better expression than "Rays" would be "Emanations."—EDITOR.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Maby informs us that the borehole at Holme Lacy referred to in the table on page 192 of *B.S.D.J.* VIII, 63, eventually yielded not less than 500 gallons per hour after continued pumping to clear the fissures or vein, as recommended by him. The quality of water which was poor at the outset also reached good standard after the main flow was tapped. His original forecasts were therefore vindicated. It is probable that the bores at Fladbury and Crophorne were also blocked in the process of drilling through clay.

Since the table was printed a number of other bores in the same area were successfully completed and proved the accuracy of his forecasts.

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According to an article in the *Birmingham Post* of February 1st houses for agricultural workers are to be built at Little Packington, near Meriden, on the strength of a water diviner's report. The original suggestion to build on this site had been abandoned by the Meriden Rural Council owing to the cost of bringing water to it. According to the dowser's report water should be struck at 60 feet.

* * * *

The *Sunday Tribune* (Durban) of February 12th contains an account of tests carried out in the playing field of Howard College by A. Lester King, Professor of Geology at the University of Natal on a dowser, Mr. W. J. Horning, of Maritzburg. The "test," of the the usual impossible kind, consisted in the dowser being required to locate nine small scraps of mineral of different kinds and naturally resulted in failure.

A letter from Mr. A. Forbes, of Maritzburg, printed in the issue of February 26th states that Mr. Horning located a plentiful supply of water on a property on the outskirts of the town after a professional firm had failed to do so at considerable cost. Mr. Forbes expresses great faith in Mr. Horning's ability and will be happy to furnish further particulars.

* * * *

Mr. Kenneth Roberts has kindly sent us a cutting from Bermuda's *Mid-Ocean News* of February 20th describing the tests on the well made on the indications of the dowser whom Mr. Roberts had brought to the island. The supply appeared to be copious and the quality good; the well is about 80 feet deep.

According to the *New York Herald Tribune* of February 14th many wells have been dug in Bermuda but all others have yielded brackish water; the inhabitants usually rely on roof-top rain water tanks.

According to the *Daily Mail* (Paris) of February 18th, a dowser, Hypolitte Bourdoncle, of Bordeaux, has located on a map a uranium deposit in Ontario, Canada, and his prediction has been declared correct by a Canadian mining company.

* * * *

The *Sunday Tribune* (Durban) of February 26th, stated that at a gypsum mine at Holrivier, near Vreledal, there is now a wind pump, several tanks of water and a large dam full of the clearest water, all indirectly due to the 13-year-old coloured boy Dawid Brand (see *B.S.D.J.* VIII, 66, p. 404).

* * * *

A very interesting article in the *Scottish Daily Mail* of March 20th is about a postman, George Napier, of Kintore, Aberdeenshire. In his spare time he is a water diviner and is said to have found water for nearly a score of farms in the last six months.

* * * *

Prediction for March contains a note about Arnold Scherer, a dowser who has died at the age of 78. It is stated that the Germans owe to him the discovery of their most important healing springs, amongst them being Karlsbad and Bad-Ems.

* * * *

It is stated in the *Dublin Evening Mail* of April 25th that on the recommendation of the acting engineers of the Clare Company the employment of a water diviner has been authorised for the location of pumps on the most suitable sites in Corbelly Cross, Tullaroe and Creevagh. It appears that of recent years water has always been found in Clare at reasonable depths at the sites selected by water diviners.

* * * *

As reported in several papers an interesting lecture on dowsing for archaeological purposes was given at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on April 21st, by Lieut.-Colonel C. D. A. Fenwick (B.S.D.).

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The *Nuneaton Chronicle* of April 21st contained an account of a talk to the Nuneaton Rotary Club given by Mr. W. A. Lines (B.S.D.) on April 17th. Amongst much interesting information he stated that he had practised dowsing for many years and that out of 150 locations he had two mistakes. Water divining was open to considerable abuse because many people having the physical gift lacked knowledge.

Mr. Lines also addressed the Banbury Rotary Club on the following Friday (see *Banbury Guardian*, April 22nd); it is to be noted that there are 5,750 villages in Great Britain without a piped water supply!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Flichity Cottage,
11, Pont Street Mews,
S.W.1

Dear Colonel Bell,

17th April, 1950.

There appear at present to be two lines of thought on which investigation of the basis of dowsing phenomena are being conducted.

What might be termed the "English basis" (Maby and Franklin) is built on electro-magnetic (Hertzian) radiations. The "Tromp" theory (*Psychical Physics*) favours a magnetic field disturbance as the cause of the indication received by the dowser.

Neither of these theories can be made to fit all the phenomena. Either the hertzian wave is too short to be sufficiently penetrating or too long to be likely to cause the human receiver to register results; while a distortion of the earth's weak magnetic field would appear to be likely to be completely suppressed locally by the much stronger fields which the engineer uses. Both theories can, however, be backed up by some instrumental results.

I leave alone the psychical solution as this, though it is probably most important to some radiesthesists, is not yet capable of acceptable instrumental confirmation.

As a suggestion for all serious investigators to think about, is not the gravitational field a most likely basis for the dowsing phenomena? Since the field is possessed by all substance as we know it and cannot be screened, the question of lack of penetration does not seem to arise. We are all subject to the effects of gravity, so might not some people be sensitive to very small changes or distortions in its field?

Since radiation (electro-magnetic), magnetism and gravity are only different properties of the same thing, substance, they are inter-related and I would not suggest that all three are not partially responsible, but certain major effects appear to fit most closely to the gravitational field theory.

Leaving the complicated pattern of indications from flowing water out of the discussion for the moment, dowsers can indentify changes in specific gravity in the earth's surface, such as buried foundations of rock in earth, or tunnels in earth or rock. Also, a dowser will get an indication when he approaches a wall or nears the edge of a cliff. And does not the blind man also know when he nears a tree growing in the pavement, which is neither magnetic nor metallic?

My own conclusions draw me ever more strongly towards the gravitational origin of all those stimuli which act upon the human receiver.

Yours sincerely,
K. W. MERRYLEES.

The Cottage,
Peak Hill,
Sidmouth.

April 18th, 1950.

Dear Sir,

I have recently visited Australia and South Africa and I was struck by the way in which country people in both those countries accepted dowsing as the proper and natural way to find underground water.

On the ship coming home, however, I had a shock. I was talking uncontroversially about dowsing to a few fellow travellers over a drink when I was taken up by one of them who told me roundly that if I seriously practised dowsing I was either a knave or a fool, and he hesitated to say which. Now the speaker who issued this rebuke was a water engineer of considerable repute whom I both liked and respected. He told me that he had worked with a water diviner on an important job and had formed his adverse opinion about dowsing as a result. He also told me that in the Middle East during the last war the Americans had threatened to withhold pipe supplies if the British engineers persisted further in their employment of dowisers and dowsing which, in their view, was a form of witchcraft and as such was not only stupid but illegal in the States. He concurred with them.

To me this was a very useful and timely reminder that even the commonest, best known and most successful form of radio perception was very far from being generally accepted as honest, and certainly not as effective.

I feel that such a reminder might not come amiss to members of the B.S.D. generally. With the utmost humility I suggest that many of the articles in the *Journal* are not calculated to convince the sceptic. I feel we are apt to assume too much which is very far from proved. For instance, one so often reads of dowisers who followed "a stream" to its junction with two "streams" ten feet or more below the ground. Whenever I read an article in the *Journal* couched in such terms I always want to say to the author "please remember that you have no evidence that there is any stream there at all."

I, like most other dowisers of twenty or more years' experience, have had some quite startling and sensational successes which, in themselves, rule out any reasonable possibility that the results were due to chance. On the other hand I have had a number of complete failures where repeated dowsing checked and re-checked both the site and the depth, and seemed to confirm them. We do not understand these failures and until we do we must all be far more objective and careful in our claims. There is no shame in admitting that we may be wrong, and even then

by far the most satisfactory and economical way of siting a proposed well is to consult a good dowser. Distinguished medical consultants are often enough completely wrong in apparently straightforward diagnoses but the water diviner who expresses an opinion about the water supply to be found a hundred feet below the surface is too often dubbed a charlatan if he is not dead right every time. We bring this on ourselves by overconfidence and an unscientific approach.

Thanks to the work of Mr. Cecil Maby and others we have some valuable hypotheses to work on, but I feel sure that these scientists would be the first to agree that it is the role of the practical dowser to observe and report all relevant facts objectively without any idea of proving a theory which happens to appeal to us.

As I see it we cannot expect to be taken very seriously until we can afford to carry out—and carry out successfully—the obvious basic practical experiment. It is this. A panel of experienced and reputable dowsers must agree on the exact course of an underground stream and its depth at given points. A series of bores must then be made and tested on the line of the stream as marked by the dowsers and also some 25 feet on each side of it where dowsers agree that there is not water. It would cost a lot of money, but it would also arouse a great deal of public interest and an appeal for a fund to carry it out would, I believe, meet with a greater response than at first appears likely. It is a matter of great national importance.

A failure in a big way might well seal our fate but surely no dowser would fear to make the trial. I, personally, would insist on a chalk or limestone area and would avoid anywhere where there was dolerite. If I got my way in this matter and was supported by one or two other dowsers, even I with my many failures would not doubt the issue. Most of our good professional dowsers would, I feel sure, be supremely confident.

Anyhow, were the experiment initiated by the B.S.D. it would be at once a declaration of our honesty of purpose and a challenge to our unhelpful and sneering critics which could do nothing but good.

There is a very large body of interested people and friendly critics who would welcome the experiment wholeheartedly and support it financially.

If it has not been already considered I beg to suggest this idea of a comprehensive experiment of this nature as a target—however distant—for the B.S.D.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Colonel) J. R. H. TWEED.

REVIEWS

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIESTHESIE, No. 16

Les Causes Physiques et Physiologiques de l'Art du Sourcier, ses Applications en Geophysique et dans les Sciences Médicales, by Professor S. W. Tromp. The author of *Psychical Physics* begins this article by stating that every living organism is continually subject to two external fields of force, the electric, magnetic and electromagnetic, originating below the surface of the earth and therefore called the geophysical field, and that created by the atmosphere, or the meteorological field. Any discontinuity in these fields causes the movement of the divining instrument. He summarises the observations of dowers under two main headings, A, on non-living objects and B, on living objects. Under the first he discusses the effect of local influences, water, trees, houses, &c., and of regional influences such as geological anomalies, whilst under B he includes observations on plants, animals and human beings and medical observations.

He then describes the experiments he carried out to demonstrate the reality of the radiesthetic reactions. These are fully dealt with in *Psychical Physics* and formed the subject of an article in *B.S.D.J.*, VII, 56, p. 181. They include the effect on dowers of artificial magnetic fields, fluctuations in the skin potentials as observed with a very sensitive galvanometer, and the effect of electrostatic fields. (To be continued).

Rapport sur l'Activité de la Section Expérimentale, by L. Keffler, D.Sc. At the beginning of 1949 a Scientific Commission of Control, the members of which all possess scientific diplomas of the leading universities of Belgium or foreign countries, was set up by the Committee of the Radiesthetic Society of Brussels with the object of establishing on a solid basis the reality of Radiesthesia in its various manifestations. Experiments are to be arranged and criticised by a working sub-committee.

Some experiments on the detection of the poles of a bar magnet are described in which one operator was successful in 99, and another in 97 cases out of a hundred.

Dr. Jarriocot criticises these results on the score of the possibility of telepathic communication between the observer and the operator, and Dr. Keffler expresses his readiness to undertake a fresh series of experiments in which the varying positions of the magnet will be entirely automatic.

Une Expérience Fondamentale.—In this article Dr. Jarriocot gives details of an experiment with a magnet inside a wooden box, to be carried out on a large scale. The description of the proposed experiment is followed by proposals for its organisation by the Editor, with comments by Dr. Keffler and M. Christophe.

Problèmes Radiesthésiques, by Maurice Le Gall. A number of radiesthetists have observed that the pendulum oscillates in different planes according to the metal over which it is held. A simple law has been discovered by certain operators based on results which will be recorded in a future issue.

Une des Enigmes de la Grande Pyramide, by Lieut.-Colonel Stevelinck. On the assumption that the four sides and the base of a pyramid

emanate energy, the point at which dessication occurs is where these four sources of energy converge. It is at this point, at a third of the height of the Great Pyramid, that the King's Chamber is situated.

A propos d'un jeune Sourcier déjà célèbre, by A. Dubourg. This is an account of the doings of the South African boy, Pieter van Jaarsveld, often described as "the boy with the X-ray eyes," whose name has already appeared in *Radio-Perception* several times.

Les Appareils Transmetteurs, by P. de Bondy. A short article discussing instruments used for the transmission of a vibration to a point at a distance through a conductor.

There follow notes by E. Christophe on two recent books, *Radio-vitalité des Aliments*, by André Simoneton and *Journal d'un Sourcier dans le sud Algérien*. The first is based on the hypothesis that man is a balanced system of radiations, and that to support life the radiations of his food must be beneficial, a view which M. Christophe has himself held for many years. The other is an account by G. Lambert, former Mayor of Oran, of his valuable work in finding water in the arid regions of Southern Algeria.

No. 17

Nature de l'Energie atmosphérique découverte par le Radiesthésiste Bignand, by Professor Doladilhe. A translation of this article is printed in this *Journal*.

Les Causes Physiques et Physiologiques de l'Art du Sourcier, ses Applications en Géophysique et dans les Sciences Médicales, a continuation of the previous article by Professor S. W. Tromp. Further experiments showing the physical cause of radiesthesia are described. They deal with muscular contraction, skin conductivity, electrical contact between the dowser and the soil, the dowser's speed of movement, the direction of the rod's movement, friction between the dowser's feet and the ground, the effect of volatile substances and atmospheric influences. The author then gives a summary of the chief radiesthetic effects caused by non-living objects, such as changes in skin potential, changes in the absorption of ions, changes in the magnetic field, changes in the potential difference between the arms and charged objects, changes in the radiation from surrounding objects and of the intensity of radiation in different parts of the body, changes in the stimulation from volatile matter. Next the author describes the main causes of errors in dowsing under ten heads and enumerates seven of the chief precautions to be adopted. The article ends with remarks on the effect of radiesthetic zones on the health.

Technique Opératoire, by Professor A. Luzy. The author's views are epitomised in his remark that "in radiesthesia, radiations and waves can be disregarded, the idea of the presence of the object is sufficient to solve all problems and to suppress all doubt." In other words radiesthesia is not in general a physical operation but is performed by the dowser when in a state of "waking somnambulism" induced by the mental concentration of the operator. The author does not explain how or why the neuro-muscular reflex actions are aroused under these conditions.

Technique Radiesthésique au Nouvelle, Zélande, a translation of an article by Herbert George (B.S.D.) in which he describes his method of diagnosis by colours, using a motorscope as an indicator.

A.H.B.

RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

FEBRUARY, 1950

p. 37. G. Lemarchand writes about the fundamental ray and describes some experiments which can be carried out in connection with it.

p. 39. Henri Souty recalls that Sir Walter Scott, who lived from 1771 to 1832, was aware of water divining and introduced the subject into his novel *The Antiquary*, in which a German is described as entering a small thicket and selecting a forked hazel twig.

p. 41. The pH factor is agriculture. By F. Servranx. It is explained that the fertility of the soil is at a maximum when it attains an acid-alkaline neutral balance, and that it will diminish as the soil becomes either more acid or more alkaline. In the countries of Western Europe one often meets soil which is slightly acid, and it is sometimes necessary to correct this excess acidity. It is nevertheless true that certain forms of cultivation thrive in soil which is slightly acid, while there are others which do best in soil which is slightly alkaline. Other factors being satisfied, the results will only be satisfactory by matching soil requirements either by adding lime to correct the acidity or acid manure to correct alkalinity. It is thus necessary to find the pH factor of the soil, which can be accomplished by radiesthetic means. Today the acids and alkaline bases are considered as complementary and not, as in the past, antagonistic. The intensity of acid and alkaline solutions is measured on a scale calibrated from 0 (pH of normal chlorhydric acid) to 14 (pH of normal soda). pH of pure water, being neutral, is 7. The scale being logarithmic, a solution of pH 4 is 10 times more acid than one of pH 5, and a solution of pH 8 is 10 times less alkaline than a liquid of pH 9. Life in all its forms is confined between narrow limits, viz. 4.7 and 8.5. The author goes on to describe how the pH factor of a particular soil can be found with the help of a semi-circular disc of 26 cm. diameter reading from pH=4 (acid balance) to pH=10 (alkaline base).

p. 45. In writing of cancerous radiations Henri Meier refers to the December, 1949, issue of the weekly magazine *Quick* published in Munich, in which there is illustrated an emitter of short waves constructed to the design of M. Dannert, an engineer, by Dr. Henrich. Certain waves produce the same movements of the divining rod as a geological fault giving off harmful radiations, and the oscillograph registers telluric radiations. And then, again, another wave is cancerous, and with it Professor Graf of Dortmund produced cancerous tumours in white mice in 1937. Several cases of sufferers from different maladies attributed to earth radiations are quoted. M. Dannert found that in a family at Radevormwald, the mother and two children had a magnetic field which the radiesthetist felt at 1.65 m. distance. Standing before the father and three other children the rod turned at 1.20 m. (1 metre=3.28ft.) distance. He was surprised to find that a very strong sympathy was felt between the father and the three children with the same field, while the mother's favourites were the two children with her own field measurement. The author's own mother had cancer of the breast at the age of 80. Twelve years ago he discovered a stream under the house. After leaving the clinic his mother went to live with his father, and in spite of her age she became much better. Apparently his father was convinced of the reality of the earth

radiations and the necessary precautions were taken to guard against them.

p. 47. Extracts are given from the book *Ce Pendule Mystérieux*, by the late Claude V. Johnson, a noted Canadian radiesthetist. Instances are given of the finding by map dowsing of the places where aeroplanes had crashed, the pendulum supplying an image of the victims.

p. 49. Herni Meier describes experiments at Yale University devolving on the sensitivity of the human nose. It appears that the nose reacts rather like radar and emits electro-magnetic waves. A portion of these waves is absorbed by the obstacles which they meet, the others being reflected and sent back to their place of origin, thus indicating the nature of the object. The molecules of each object, it is stated, produce a different response. "Nasal radar" is said to employ shorter waves than those used in ordinary radar work, being of the order of 8 to 14 thousandths of a millimetre, coming within the infra-red wave-band. The fine hairs of the nasal mucous serve as antennae. The experiments were made with a species of moth which possesses a paranormal olfactory sense. A female was shut up in a hermetically sealed glass tube and the males of the same species were taken to places $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4 and even up to 10 km. distant. The infra-red rays of the males immediately contacted the female in the tube and were reflected back to the antennae of the males. After some hours all the males had assembled around the tube. As a control in these experiments the antennae of some of the males were removed and they were unable to find the female.

p. 51. A. L. Cotte describes his magnetic pendulum detector known as A.L.C. Type 1950 and how to construct it. He offers the opinion that directional movements of the pendulum combine with effects of weight (presumably feelings of liveliness or heaviness of the pendulum) are far more reliable than the classical rotational movements, clockwise or anti-clockwise. With that opinion some of us at least will agree.

p. 53. Hubert Louël continues his articles on the subject of errors in dowsing and how to avoid them.

p. 59. G. Lesourd reports on the Congress of Colonial Engineers, which took place in October last year.

p. 63. This is an article for amateurs, largely dealing with the psychic side of dowsing.—R.P.T.

MARCH, 1950

p. 71. This article comprises extracts from a talk by Mme. G. L. Dricot to the Brussels Circle on the psychological significance of the twelve signs of the zodiac, with special reference to radiesthetic tendencies. Thus a person born under one sign may have very definite radiesthetic sensibility, another may be able to correlate radiesthesia to scientific progress, while a third may have a special gift for medical diagnosis by radiesthetic means. As an example, a person born under the sign of Aries is too restless to go into detailed research, but on the other hand he will be a good organiser and an excellent propagandist. Under certain signs the psychic element will be uppermost. An example of this is Pisces.

p. 76. F. Servranx continues his discussion on soil fertility. There are four main factors (he writes) in cultivation, from the radiesthetic

point of view. These are: 1. The pH factor of the soil. 2. The degree of affinity between the soil and what is planted. 3. The proximity of the fundamental rays of soil and plant, or seed. 4. The response between their "radiesthetic fields." As to the first two factors something can be done to obtain the right conditions, but corrections for the last two factors have proved difficult. As to the pH factor, ideally a sample of the plant, or culture, should have the same number as that of the soil, or at least have the same tendency either towards an acid or alkaline balance. From a variety of seeds it is possible to select one or more kinds with a pH nearest to that of the soil which is to be sown. Having selected the most suitable seeds based on their pH value, it is described how their "line of union" (or affinity with the soil) can be found by using a plan of the position to be cultivated, after it has been orientated. If the necessary reaction is not obtained, witnesses (i.e., samples) of manure can be placed on the plan at the site of cultivation, until the correct reaction is obtained with the witness of the seed held (presumably) in the pendulum hand. For finding the fundamental ray a 360-degree protractor is suggested, with the "0" division at North. The nearer the fundamental ray readings of soil and culture, the more suited they are to each other. On the other hand, if the readings are more than 90° apart, they are incompatible. To measure the "radiesthetic field" of a body the area around a witness is investigated with the pendulum and within the field the pendulum will give the same movement as over the witness. In practice the witness is placed to the north of a graduated rule running North-South, and the position along the rule away from the witness is noted where the pendulum changes the direction of its oscillations (i.e. presumably where it oscillates at right angles to the rule). The number in question, by convention, expresses the "field." A good mixed sample of the soil and samples of cultures can be placed on the rule in similar glass vials and their readings taken. If the field reading of the culture is greater than that of the earth, the results will be successful. Other things being equal, the higher the reading of the culture is above that of the soil, the better the results.

p. 78. This is a second article for amateurs, dealing with illness in the home.—R.P.T.

p. 80. The pyramid and mummification. By Pierre Bories. In all mummification two phenomena take place, these being dehydration and the prevention of putrefaction. The author thinks that mummification may be caused by magnetism, as the pyramid of Cheops, which he takes as the basic example, has been built with an orientation pertaining to the terrestrial magnetic field. The author goes on to describe experiments to prove this by constructing a pseudo-pyramid of geometrical plane form with proportions similar to these of the Great Pyramid, but consisting only of sides and without mass or flat plane surfaces, as associated with a normal pyramid. It consists in fact, simply of *lines*, its four sides fixed on a base of wood. Each of the sides consists of a "solenoid," or spiral of copper wire, with enamel insulation and a coating of nylon. A direct current of one volt is sent through the system and the circuit includes a resistance of 1,000 ohms. Four measurable magnetic fields are thus created. With this apparatus mummification was obtained in a similar way to that

produced by an actual pyramid. A diagram shows the precise arrangement of the apparatus.

p. 84. In this fourth article Henri Souty discusses the elucidation of biblical history by the study through radiesthesia of old portraits.

p. 87. J. Charlotheaux describes simple methods of testing food as suggested by the late Vicomte Henry de France, who was in correspondence with him before he died. If a food agrees with a person tested and gives a clockwise gyration of the pendulum, he suggested that the pendulum should then be made to oscillate and the number of oscillations counted before the pendulum comes to rest. They will seldom exceed 20. Any number beyond 10 is good. Simple tests are described which convinced Vicomte de France that the results of tests on food were of a physical nature and not merely subjective.

APRIL, 1950

p. 97. This editorial article reproduces proposals made by the Société de Médecine Légale de Belgique to its members for modifications of the law of 1818 on the art of healing, which are largely directed against non-qualified practitioners. It is said that if medicine was an exact science, the monopoly of the healing art by the orthodox profession would be defensible, but medical quotations are given in the opposite sense. Amongst other things the article states that it is wrong to say that the intervention of the (unqualified) healers is against the interests of the doctors, since the great majority of sick persons do not go to them until they have consulted the doctors of the greatest repute and have tried the gamut of orthodox medical treatments without success. The clients of "healers," it goes on, are either the incurables of official medicine, or poor people with no more than 50 francs in their pocket.

p. 105. Pierre Bories discusses the value of radiesthesia in archaeology and for finding prehistoric remains. M. Louis Merle, a dowser of repute, has put forward the theory that monuments are always found at the crossing of subterranean influences, be they streams, caverns, or faults. This idea is however disputed by other authorities.

p. 111. Radiesthesia applied to agriculture. In this third article by F. Servranx, the author states that a number of radiesthetists who favour a return to nature have a tendency to decry the employment of manures (meaning, presumably, chemical fertilisers). They say, often with very good arguments, that manures acidify the soil, dry the humus bed, and force the soil and cultivation in an unnatural manner to the detriment of the health of the population. Some see in the abuse of these manures the indirect cause of numerous illnesses of both men and animals, of edible plants and notably of cereals, by losing vital properties which, although still unknown to science, exist nevertheless. All this is perfectly true (the author says), and it is also true that experiments undertaken without these manures in different parts of the world by those believing in a return to nature have given excellent results. At the same time it is necessary to recognize that chemical fertilisers have, by greatly increasing the productivity of the soil, saved many people from famine. It would be stupid to consider industrial progress as harmful. Industrialisation is the natural result of human experience, and the future will correct the inevitable excesses which it can engender. Let us not complain of the abundance which these "manures" have given us,

but recognize in them an arsenal at our disposal for increasing or modifying the potentialities of the soil. A cultivator can obtain from his supplier samples of the principal manures, &c., such as lime, carbonate of lime, activated lime, slaked lime, chalk, marls, various nitrogenous manures, phosphates, bone, minerals, and so on, to which added dry samples of animal manures. All these samples can be bottled in small vials to be used as witnesses, which can be employed in conjunction with the pendulum to show which suit the soil. Above all, attention must be paid to maintaining a correct acid balance. If several samples are indicated, the pendulum will show whether they can be employed together or not, and more particularly which of them gives the right pH index. It is pointed out that the quantities used, as laid down by the suppliers, are often in excess of what is required. A method of mental orientation is suggested for deciding the correct quantities, but one must interpolate here that physical dowsing methods have of course been suggested elsewhere. The author also mentions that, given the necessary time and patience, tests can be made for other elements, and even the infinitesimal dose analogous to homeopathic action. Thus, certain metallic salts, phosphorated minerals and organic products may be indicated.

p. 113. F. and W. Servranx discuss the relation of radiesthesia to science and point out that while science renders certain technical services and produces utilitarian results, it cannot apprehend Truth. To want to submit all procedures relating to the mind and of human behaviour to analysis, or to examination by the scientific method, is a pretension of the same order as that of submitting economic matters to the principles of entropy! Science of our time is a sort of language which allows men to say that they have observed, experimented, realised and seen. But beyond this, science, which is purely analytical, explains nothing. As the English say, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Empiricism? Perhaps. But what matter? It is the results which count.

p. 116. Henri Souty continues his articles on the ideas and work of Claude V. Johnson, who was able to obtain "radiesthetic portraits" by means of the pendulum. In fact he obtained biblical scenes such as the crucifixion, supposed to be authentic reproductions of actual happenings. He took two years to obtain the inscription on the Cross, although not familiar with any of the three languages involved, viz., Syrian, Greek and Latin. According to Mme. Monroy, these portraits can be obtained as follows: She takes a pencil in the left hand and pendulum in the right hand and traces the contours of the eyes, nose, mouth, &c. Then, having made her selection of coloured crayons, she takes each in the left hand in turn and puts in the shading as indicated by the pendulum. In Johnson's opinion it is not necessary to be an artist to obtain radiesthetic portraits. Of Michelangelo he wrote that he *saw* the image of his subject on the surface of the stone he was working. And Johnson himself came to *see* on the paper the lines and features sought, over which he had only to move the pencil. On the other hand Mme. Monroy does not *see* the lines, but *senses* them. In drawing these radiesthetic portraits Johnson reached the point when he could dispense with the pendulum.

V.D.W.

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

The Editor will be glad to receive old copies of B.S.D. Journals, especially of No. 54, and of English books on dowsing.

Mumetal rods for depthing can be obtained from the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co. Ltd., Telcon Works, Greenwich, London, S.E.10, for £3 17s. 6d.; delivery in 10 to 12 weeks.

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.C.3, supply whalebone strips 12in. long of the following sections at 5/- per pair:

Flat	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
Circular	3 mm. or 4 mm. in diameter
Square	3 mm. or 4 mm.

Also spherical whale ivory pendulums at 10/- each.

Prices of other sizes of rods and pendulums are given on request.

All prices post free in U.K.

The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, price 8/- post free in U.K. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays and Lecture, 15/- the set.

Price list and photographs of the full range of Delawarr Instruments can be obtained on request from Delawarr Laboratories, Raleigh Park Road, Oxford.

Reprints of the lecture by Dr. Westlake, entitled "Wanderings in the Radiesthetic Field," can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary.

Copies of the journal of the Research Centre Group containing the text of the lecture by Lt.-Colonel C. D. A. Fenwick on dowsing for archaeological purposes can be obtained at 9 Markham Square, London, S.W.3. A stamp for 2½d. should accompany the application.

Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béasse can be purchased from the Markham House Press Ltd., 31 Kings Road, S.W.3, for 12/- post free. The Schumfell radio-magnetic detector described in the book can be purchased by members from the author, 37 Rue Rossini, Nice, A.M., France, at a reduced price of £2 6s.

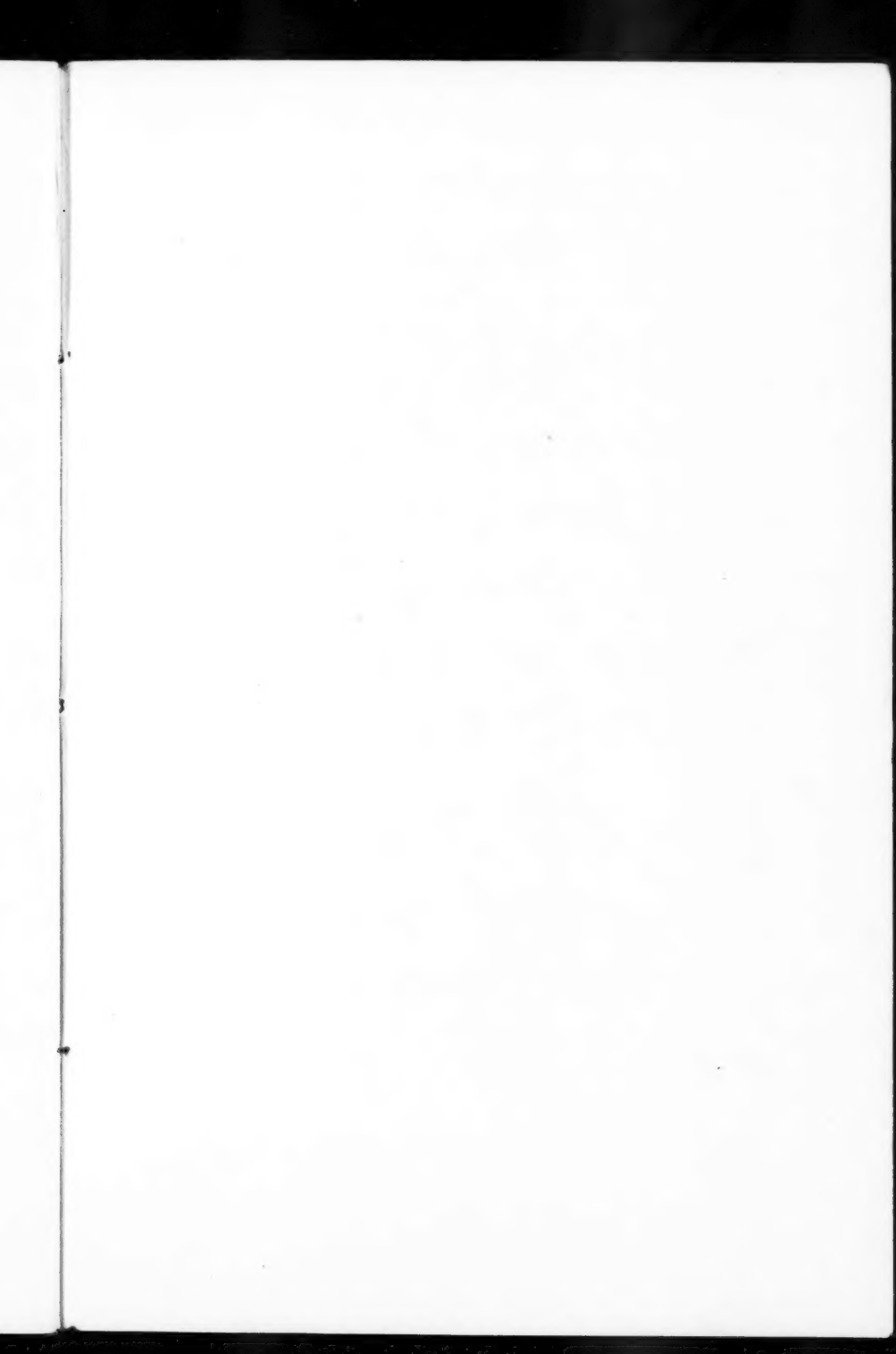
The *Electronic Medical Digest*, published quarterly by the Electronic Medical Foundation, San Francisco, can be obtained through the Biotechnic Press Ltd., BCM/Biotechnic, London, W.C.1, at 19/6 per year.

La Revue Internationale de Radiesthésie, which contains contributions from many countries on all aspects of Radiesthesia, and is issued every two months, can be obtained at Editions Palatines, Grand'Place, Mettet, Belgium; subscription 250 Belgian francs per annum.

Radiesthésie pour Tous can be bought at The News Stores, 10 Coptic Street, British Museum, London, W.C.1, at 2s. per copy.

Twelve consecutive copies can be ordered through Mr. Noël Macbeth, Moulsham Mill House, Chelmsford, Essex, for 18/-.

Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.



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